

HARDIN COUNTY

DRAWER 11

BIRTHPLACE CABIN

71.2005 085 05028

Kentucky Birthplace Cabin

Hardin County

Excerpts from newspapers and other sources

From the files of the
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection

Hardin County Court
House on fire
Elizabethtown, Ky



R. Herald Murray

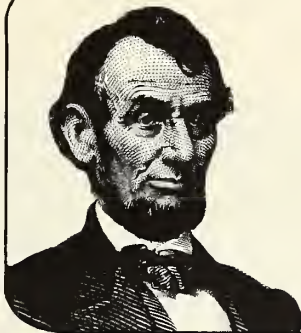
Hardin County
Court house
Elizabethtown, Ky.
Disastrous fire in
early 1930s destroyed
many original early
documents relative to
the Lincoln and their
associates.



Old Court House on fire

Hardin County, Ky
Elizabethtown, Ky





Lincoln Lore

January, 1980

Bulletin of the Louis A. Warren Lincoln Library and Museum. Mark E. Neely, Jr., Editor.
Mary Jane Hubler, Editorial Assistant. Published each month by the
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Number 1703

LINCOLN AND SLAVERY: AN OVERVIEW

Abraham Lincoln was a native of a slave state, Kentucky. In 1811 Hardin County, where Lincoln was born two years before, contained 1,007 slaves and 1,627 white males above the age of sixteen. His father's brother Mordecai owned a slave. His father's Uncle Isaac may have owned over forty slaves. The Richard Berry family, with whom Lincoln's mother Nancy Hanks lived before her marriage to Thomas Lincoln, owned slaves. Thomas and Nancy Lincoln, however, were members of a Baptist congregation which had separated from another church because of opposition to slavery. This helps explain Lincoln's statement in 1864 that he was "naturally anti-slavery" and could "not remember when I did not so think, and feel." In 1860 he claimed that his father left Kentucky for Indiana's free soil "partly on account of slavery."

Nothing in Lincoln's political career is inconsistent with his claim to have been "naturally anti-slavery." In 1836, when resolutions came before the Illinois House condemning abolitionism, declaring that the Constitution sanctified the right of property in slaves, and denying the right of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, Lincoln was one of six to vote against them (seventy-seven voted in favor). Near the end of the term, March 3, 1837, Lincoln and fellow Whig Dan Stone wrote a protest against the resolutions which stated that "the institution of slavery is founded on both injustice and bad policy." It too denounced abolitionism as more likely to exacerbate than abate the evils of slavery and asserted the right of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia (though the right should not be exercised without the consent of the District's citizens). Congress, of course, had no right to interfere with slavery in the states. In 1860 Lincoln could honestly point to the consistency of his antislavery convictions over the last twenty-three years. That early protest "briefly defined his position on the slavery question; and so far as it goes, it was then the same that it is now."

In his early political career in the 1830s and 1840s, Lincoln had faith in the benign operation of American political institutions. Though "opposed to slavery" throughout the period,

he "rested in the hope and belief that it was in course of ultimate extinction." For that reason, it was only "a minor question" to him. For the sake of keeping the nation together, Lincoln thought it "a paramount duty" to leave slavery in the states alone. He never spelled out the basis of his faith entirely, but he had confidence that the country was ever seeking to approximate the ideals of the Declaration of Independence. All men would be free when slavery, restricted to the areas where it already existed, exhausted the soil, became unprofitable, and was abolished by the slave-holding states themselves or perhaps by numerous individual emancipations. Reaching this goal, perhaps by the end of the century, required of dutiful politicians only "that we should never knowingly lend ourselves directly or indirectly, to prevent . . . slavery from dying a natural death — to find new places for it to live in, when it can no longer exist in the old."

This statement, made in 1845, expressed Lincoln's lack of concern over the annexation of Texas, where slavery already existed. As a Congressman during the Mexican War, Lincoln supported the Wilmot Proviso because it would prevent the growth of slavery in parts of the Mexican cession where the institution did not already exist. He still considered slavery a "distracting" question, one that might destroy America's experiment in popular government if politicians were to "enlarge and aggravate" it either by seeking to expand slavery or to attack it in the states.

Lincoln became increasingly worried around 1850 when he read John C. Calhoun's denunciations of the Declaration of Independence. When he read a similar denunciation by a Virginia clergyman, he grew more upset. Such things undermined his confidence because they showed that some Americans did not wish to approach the ideals of the Declaration of Independence; for some, they were no longer ideals at all. But these were the statements of a society directly interested in the preservation of the institution, and Lincoln did not become enough alarmed to aggravate the slave question. He began even to lose interest in politics.

The passage of Stephen A. Douglas's Kansas-Nebraska Act



From the Louis A. Warren
Lincoln Library and Museum

FIGURE 1. Like many other prints of Lincoln published soon after his death, this one celebrated the Emancipation Proclamation as his greatest act.

in 1854 changed all this. Lincoln was startled when territory previously closed to slavery was opened to the possibility of its introduction by local vote. He was especially alarmed at the fact that this change was led by a Northerner with no direct interest in slavery to protect.

In 1841 Lincoln had seen a group of slaves on a steamboat being sold South from Kentucky to a harsher (so he assumed) slavery. Immediately after the trip, he noted the irony of their seeming contentment with their lot. They had appeared to be the happiest people on board. After the Kansas-Nebraska Act, he wrote about the same episode, still vivid to him, as "a continual torment to me." Slavery, he said, "has, and continually exercises, the power of making me miserable."

Lincoln repeatedly stated that slaveholders were no worse than Northerners would be in the same situation. Having inherited an undesirable but socially explosive political institution, Southerners made the best of a bad situation. Like all Americans before the Revolution, they had denounced Great Britain's forcing slavery on the colonies with the slave trade, and, even in the 1850s, they admitted the humanity of the Negro by despising those Southerners who dealt with the Negro as property, pure and simple — slave traders. But he feared that the ability of Northerners to see that slavery was morally wrong was in decline. This, almost as surely as disunion, could mean the end of the American experiment in freedom, for any argument for slavery which ignored the moral wrong of the institution could be used to enslave any man, white or black. If lighter men were to enslave darker men, then "you are to be slave to the first man you meet, with a fairer skin than your own." If superior intellect determined masters, then "you are to be slave to the first man you meet, with an intellect superior to your own." Once the moral distinction between slavery and freedom were forgotten, nothing could stop its spread. It was "founded in the selfishness of man's nature," and that selfishness could overcome any barriers of climate or geography.

By 1856 Lincoln was convinced that the "sentiment in favor of white slavery . . . prevailed in all the slave state papers, except those of Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri and Maryland." The people of the South had "an immediate palpable and immensely great pecuniary interest" in the question; "while, with the people of the North, it is merely an abstract question of moral right." Unfortunately, the latter formed a looser bond than economic self-interest in two billion dollars worth of slaves. And the Northern ability to resist was steadily undermined by the moral indifference to slavery epitomized by Douglas's willingness to see slavery voted up or down in the territories. The Dred Scott decision in 1857 convinced Lincoln that the Kansas-Nebraska Act had been the beginning of a conspiracy to make slavery perpetual, national, and universal. His House-Divided Speech of 1858 and his famous debates with Douglas stressed the specter of a conspiracy to nationalize slavery.

Lincoln's claims in behalf of the slaves were modest and did not make much of the Negro's abilities outside of slavery. The Negro "is not my equal . . . in color, perhaps not in moral or intellectual endowment," Lincoln said, but "in the right to put into his mouth the bread that his own hands have earned, he is the equal of every other man, white or black." Lincoln objected to slavery primarily because it violated the doctrine of the equality of all men announced in the Declaration of Independence. "As I would not be a *slave*, so I would not be a *master*," Lincoln said. "This expresses my idea of democracy. Whatever differs from this, to the extent of the difference, is no democracy."

Lincoln had always worked on the assumption that the Union was more important than abolishing slavery. As long as the country was approaching the ideal of freedom for all men, even if it took a hundred years, it made no sense to destroy the freest country in the world. When it became apparent to Lincoln that the country might not be approaching that ideal, it somewhat confused his thinking. In 1854 he admitted that as "Much as I hate slavery, I would consent to the extension of it rather than see the Union dissolved, just as I would consent to any GREAT evil, to avoid a GREATER one." As his fears of a conspiracy to nationalize

slavery increased, he ceased to make such statements. In the secession crisis he edged closer toward making liberty more important than Union. In New York City on February 20, 1861, President-elect Lincoln said:

There is nothing that can ever bring me willingly to consent to the destruction of this Union, under which . . . the whole country has acquired its greatness, unless it were to be that thing for which the Union itself was made. I understand a ship to be made for the carrying and preservation of the cargo, and so long as the ship can be saved, with the cargo, it should never be abandoned. This Union should likewise never be abandoned unless it fails and the probability of its preservation shall cease to exist without throwing the passengers and cargo overboard. So long, then, as it is possible that the prosperity and the liberties of the people can be preserved in the Union, it shall be my purpose at all times to preserve it.

The Civil War saw Lincoln move quickly to save the Union by stretching and, occasionally, violating the Constitution. Since he had always said that constitutional scruple kept him from bothering slavery in the states, it is clear that early in the war he was willing to go much farther to save the Union than he was willing to go to abolish slavery. Yet he interpreted it as his constitutional duty to save the Union, even if to do so he had to violate some small part of that very Constitution. There certainly was no constitutional duty to do anything about slavery. For over a year, he did not.

On August 22, 1862, Lincoln responded to criticism from Horace Greeley by stating his slavery policy:

If there be those who would not save the Union, unless they could at the same time *save* slavery, I do not agree with them. If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time *destroy* slavery, I do not agree with them. My paramount object in this struggle *is* to save the Union, and is *not* either to save or to destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing *any* slave I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing *all* the slaves I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone I would also do that. What I do about slavery, and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save the Union; and what I forbear, I forbear because I do *not* believe it would help to save the Union. I shall do *less* whenever I shall believe what I am doing hurts the cause, and I shall do *more* whenever I shall believe doing more will help the cause. I shall try to correct errors when shown to be errors; and I shall adopt new views so fast as they shall appear to be true views.

I have here stated my purpose according to my view of *official* duty; and I intend no modification of my oft-expressed *personal* wish that all men every where could be free.

The Emancipation Proclamation, announced just one month later, was avowedly a military act, and Lincoln boasted of his consistency almost two years later by saying, "I have done no official act in mere deference to my abstract judgment and feeling on slavery."

Nevertheless, he had changed his mind in some regards. Precisely one year before he issued the preliminary Emancipation Proclamation, Lincoln had criticized General John C. Frémont's emancipation proclamation for Missouri by saying that "as to . . . the liberation of slaves" it was "*purely political*, and not within the range of *military* law, or necessity."

If a commanding General finds a necessity to seize the farm of a private owner, for a pasture, an encampment, or a fortification, he has the right to do so, and to so hold it, as long as the necessity lasts; and this is within military law, because within military necessity. But to say the farm shall no longer belong to the owner, or his heirs forever; and this as well when the farm is not needed for military purposes as when it is, is purely political, without the savor of military law about it. And the same is true of slaves. If the General needs them, he can seize them, and use them; but when the need is past, it is not for him to fix their permanent future

condition. That must be settled according to laws made by law-makers, and not by military proclamations. The proclamation in the point in question, is simply "dictatorship." It assumes that the general may do *anything* he pleases—confiscate the lands and free the slaves of *loyal* people, as well as of disloyal ones. And going the whole figure I have no doubt would be more popular with some thoughtless people, than that which has been done! But I cannot assume this reckless position; nor allow others to assume it on my responsibility. You speak of it as being the only means of *saving* the government. On the contrary it is itself the surrender of the government. Can it be pretended that it is any longer the government of the U.S. — any government of Constitution and laws, — wherein a General, or a President, may make permanent rules of property by proclamation?

I do not say Congress might not with propriety pass a law, on the point, just such as General Fremont proclaimed. I do not say I might not, as a member of Congress, vote for it. What I object to, is, that I as President, shall expressly or impliedly seize and exercise the permanent legislative functions of the government.

Critics called this inconsistency; Lincoln's admirers have called it "growth." Whatever the case, just as Lincoln's love of Union caused him to handle the Constitution somewhat roughly, so his hatred of slavery led him, more slowly, to treat the Constitution in a manner inconceivable to him in 1861. Emancipation, if somewhat more slowly, was allowed about the same degree of constitutional latitude the Union earned in Lincoln's policies.

The destruction of slavery never became the avowed object of the war, but by insisting on its importance, militarily, to saving the Union, Lincoln made it constitutionally beyond criticism and, in all that really mattered, an aim of the war. In all practical applications, it was a condition of peace — and was so announced in the Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction of December 8, 1863, and repeatedly defended in administration statements thereafter. He reinforced this fusion of aims by insisting that the Confederacy was an attempt to establish "a new Nation, . . . with the primary, and fundamental object to maintain, enlarge, and perpetuate human slavery," thus making the enemy and slavery one and the same.

Only once did Lincoln apparently change his mind. In the desperately gloomy August of 1864, when defeat for the administration seemed certain, Lincoln bowed to pressure from Henry J. Raymond long enough to draft a letter empowering Raymond to propose peace with Jefferson Davis on the condition of re-union alone, all other questions (including slavery, of course) to be settled by a convention

afterwards. Lincoln never finished the letter, and the offer was never made. Moreover, as things looked in August, Lincoln was surrendering only what he could not keep anyway. He was so convinced that the Democratic platform would mean the loss of the Union, that he vowed in secret to work to save the Union before the next President came into office in March. He could hope for some cooperation from Democrats in this, as they professed to be as much in favor of Union as the Republicans. Without the Union, slavery could not be abolished anyhow, and the Democrats were committed to restoring slavery.

Lincoln had made abolition a party goal in 1864 by making support for the Thirteenth Amendment a part of the Republican platform. The work he performed for that measure after his election proved that his antislavery views had not abated. Near the end of his life, he repeated in a public speech one of his favorite arguments against slavery: "Whenever [I] hear any one, arguing for slavery I feel a strong impulse to see it tried on him personally."

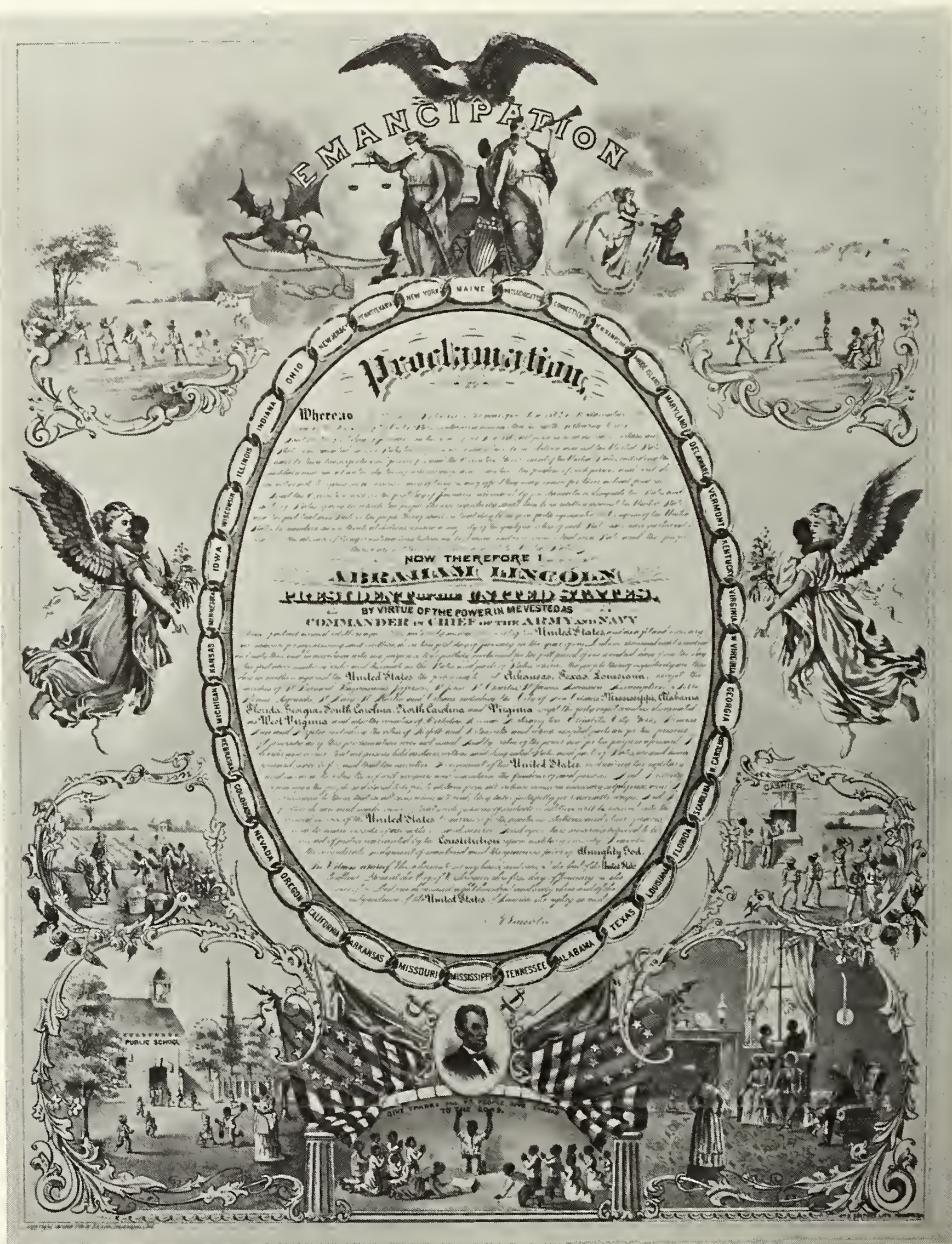


FIGURE 3. This Indianapolis edition of the Emancipation Proclamation, published in 1886, obviously copied the edition in Figure 2. Note, however, that the harsher scenes of slavery are removed — a sign of the post-Reconstruction political ethos.

Letters

Hardin County

To the MAGAZINE:

Thank you for the splendid article on Hardin County by John Ed Pearce [Feb. 7]. . . .

However, in the interest of historical accuracy I must correct an error. It was no historian who informed him that Thomas Lincoln installed the woodwork in the Brown-Pusey Community House. Thomas Lincoln left Kentucky in 1816 to make his home in Indiana, returning only briefly in Dec. 1819 to marry Sarah [not Ann] Bush Johnston. John Y. Hill, who built the house, did not come to Elizabethtown until 1818 and it was several years later that he built the house now known as the Brown-Pusey Community House.

Mrs. T. D. Winstead
107 W. Poplar St.
Elizabethtown, Ky.

To the MAGAZINE:

John Ed Pearce's focus on Hardin County accomplished what a lot of people have tried and failed to do in the past — to accurately portray the divergent worlds which make up the soul and personality of Kentucky's fourth largest county.

Several points bear mentioning, however, in regard to the population figures . . . Hardin County's population did increase at the rate of 13.4 percent over the past decade as reported in the story (78,421 to 88,917). Disaggregation of those figures, however, shows quite a different picture of what has been occurring in the county since 1970.

First, Hardin County's "true" population (county total minus the Fort Knox on-post population) increased 37.5 percent over the decade; the discrepancy between the two figures (13.5 and 37.5 percent) is attributable to the fact that Fort Knox sustained a decrease of about 7,000 persons over the period.

Second, Hardin County's rural areas are not "losing population" as reported by Mr. Pearce. A check of the 1970 census shows a rural (those areas outside the incorporated cities

and not on post) population of 21,675; the 1980 figure shows 28,485 — an increase of 31.4 percent. . . .

Finally, a recently released study by the Urban Studies Center of the University of Louisville points out that . . . within the next 40 years Hardin County is expected to move into the position as Kentucky's third most populated county — behind Jefferson and Fayette.

Dennis A. Gordon, Director
Hardin County Planning Commission
Elizabethtown, Ky.

To the MAGAZINE:

Your article on Hardin County was biased, distasteful and certainly not very well investigated in describing Radcliff, Ky.

Your use of such terms as "bedroom community," "eyesore" and "a road looking for a town" makes me wonder if your article was not just a rambling of words with no idea of what had been said in previous paragraphs. You commented on the number of fast-food places, car lots, etc., which certainly could not be run from a bedroom. While your "charity" keeps you from calling Radcliff an "eyesore," you then comment on the growing arts and attractive administrative buildings. [The description] "a road looking for a town" is certainly a slap in the face to those of us who chose to retire here in Radcliff. Many of us are professional people who chose a town that is young, fast growing and not content to live in the past.

A 94-bed expansion of the hospital . . . at the expense of \$21 million to the citizens of Hardin County makes little sense when Humana would like to build a 100-bed hospital for \$19 million at their expense. . .

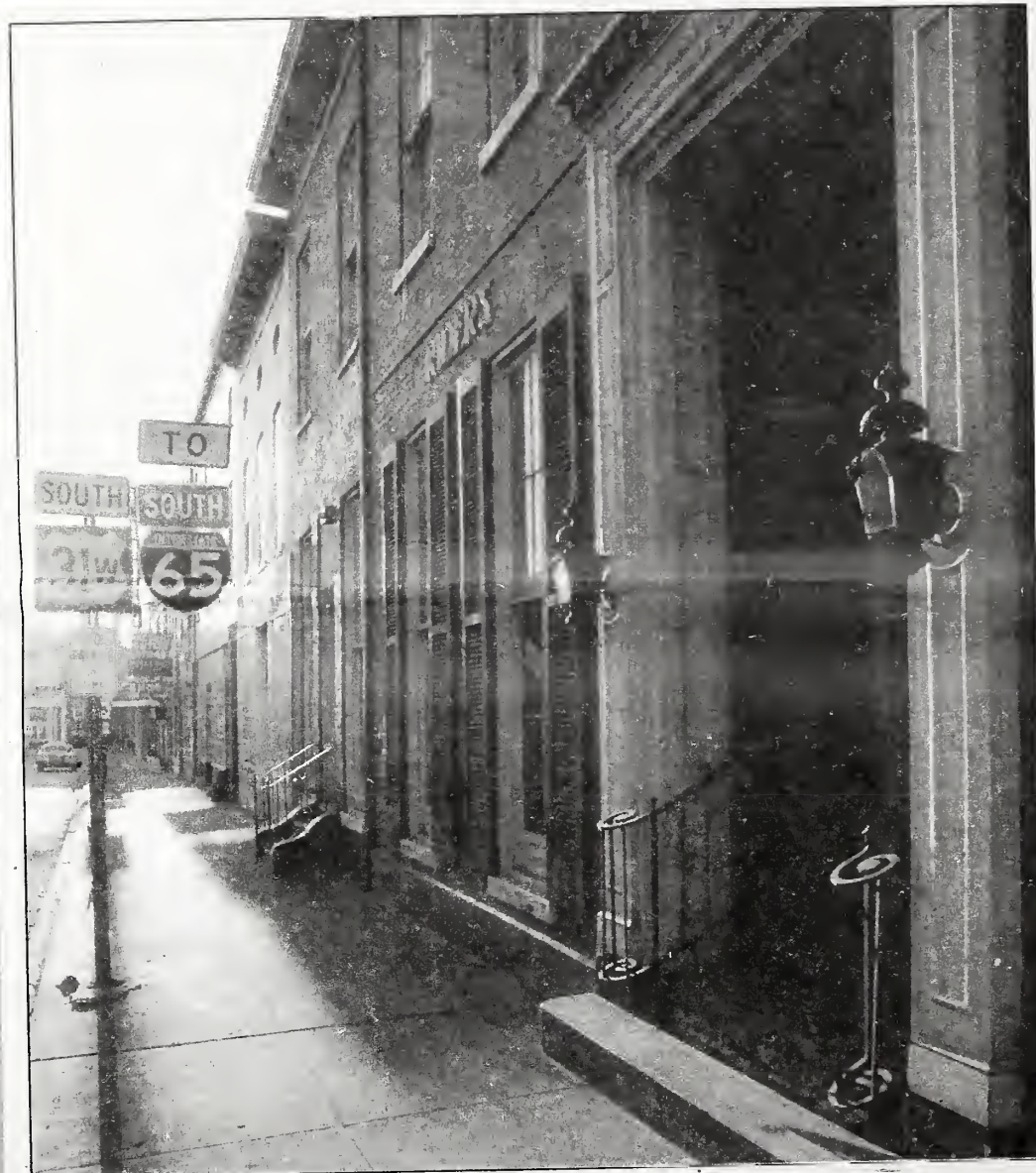
Nancy E. Henry
574 S. Atcher, Radcliff, Ky.

Letters submitted to the *Magazine* for publication must carry signature and address of writer, be brief and written legibly on one side of paper only. Typewritten letters should be double-spaced. Publication of the name of the writer is required. The right to condense is reserved. Mail letters to *The Courier-Journal Magazine*, Louisville, Ky. 40202.

The Courier-Journal

February 7, 1982

MAGAZINE



Hardin County

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uneasy meeting
ground of old
and new

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in defense
of Thomas Lincoln

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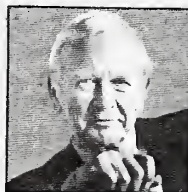
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at Moser

John Ed Pearce

(DUPLICATE)



"Thomas Lincoln did not, does not, deserve the harsh treatment he has gotten. . . . Must we degrade the father to show the son's excellence in being able to rise above his miserable heritage?"

We now approach Feb. 12, anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. We can expect in the coming days to hear and read a great deal about the Great Emancipator, most of it factual, some based on legend that has ripened with the years. It is thus with all great men, and history will surely accord greatness to the old Rail Splitter.

During this time of adulation we can also expect to hear and read casual references to Thomas Lincoln, the father of Abe, a great deal of it not only false or unproven, but cruelly so. As I've argued before, Thomas Lincoln did not, does not, deserve the harsh treatment he has gotten from the people who write history, but there is little to be done about it. That is one trouble with history — once an untruth is chiseled deeply enough into the stone of time, not all the winds or sands of change nor waters of truth may erode it away.

And in our perverse way, we deal harshly with those we raise up to lead us. We know that democracy cannot survive without men tough enough to endure the trials of politics, yet when they succeed we tend to abuse them, as though resenting their ability to rise above the common herd. We take the human foibles that are near the core of every person, man or woman, and bloat them into flaws that crowd the skin and dominate the personality of our public men. Let it not be discovered that they like a few drinks or enjoy a game of poker, or are willing to confess to the sexual desires to which we are all subject. They do so at their political peril, for there is about us a strain of self-distrust that insists that leaders cannot be ordinary men but saints.

Perhaps it is all just as well. Perhaps the demands of office are so fierce that

only in the heat of public scorn and scrutiny can the steel of men be sufficiently hardened. But must the punishment be retroactive? Must we, as in the case of Abe Lincoln, degrade the father to show the son's excellence in being able to rise above his miserable heritage? And does it actually ennoble the son to insist, as historians have, that the father was a sullen, illiterate, dim-witted, shiftless lout?

Recently, while reading again the fine "Alistair Cooke's America," I was saddened to see how easily the usually careful Cooke had fallen into the trap of legend. Here, for example, is what he had to say about Thomas Lincoln, father of Abe: "I think of a family who started a farm on rocky soil in Kentucky; a dim, shiftless, rolling stone of a husband married to an illegitimate girl from the Virginia mountains. He tried five or six farms and kept moving on, a man afflicted, we'd say today, with a character neurosis, who thought that by picking a new place, like a movie actress who keeps picking a new husband, he would somehow change the plot. He didn't, of course."

Not since Thomas Jefferson was accused of having a black mistress — and five illegitimate children by her — a charge totally without supporting substance, have more injustices been jammed into a paragraph, and yet there is no more here than reflection and repetition of a common and persistent myth. But, as a start, let it be said that there is no evidence whatever that Nancy Hanks, Abe's mother, was illegitimate, or that Lucy Hanks, her mother, was not properly married in Virginia when Nancy was born. Lucy Hanks brought Nancy west with her into Kentucky when they moved to what is now the neighborhood around

Harrodsburg, where Lucy married the Rev. Henry Sparrow, member of a proud family and not likely to settle with the producer of bastards. There is nothing in the record to imply that Nancy was making a bad marriage when she married young Thomas Lincoln in 1806 near Springfield in a proper church wedding.

In fact, Thomas was a member of a quite solid family. Abraham Lincoln, his father, had come out from Virginia to take up new lands and, he hoped, find a fortune — a trait common to settlers of early Kentucky. When he was killed by Indians, he left an estate of a good home and at least 4,400 acres of central Kentucky land — no mean estate. Unfortunately, he died without a will, and the entire estate went to his eldest son, Mordecai, under the primogeniture laws of Virginia that gave all to the eldest son. Ironically, the law had been revised, at the urging of Thomas Jefferson, to let other children share in the heritage, but the change did not take effect until after Abraham died. Thomas thus missed by weeks being a man of land, wealth and some social status.

He did not sulk. Denied the ancestral acres, he moved to nearby Hardin County with his new wife and bought some acreage in what is now LaRue County. It was not, and is not today, "rocky Kentucky soil," nor was Thomas content to grub out a living like a "dim, shiftless, rolling stone of a man." When he was not wrestling the beginnings of a farm from the tough Kentucky frontier, he was plying the trade of a carpenter to help the family get started.

Nor was he, apparently, less than a competent and respected workman. There were several masons and carpen-

ters in Hardin County at the time, including Isaac Hynes and Isaac Larue, who made the low bids for the courthouse and jail, but in 1796, when Samuel Haycraft, member of another prominent family, undertook to build a grist mill, he chose Thomas Lincoln to help him with the carpentry. Some years later Lincoln was hired to shape and install some of the woodwork in the Brown-Pusey house, which is still standing in Elizabethtown (Related story, Page 8). Nor were these isolated instances. What skimpy records survive of Abe's early years indicate that his father was often away from home, not as a "rolling stone" but as a journeyman carpenter trying to add to his farm income in order to improve the lot of his family. Where is the hint of a "dim, shiftless" sort?



And there is at least some evidence that he was not illiterate. At any rate, when his first wife died and he married the widow Ann Bush Johnson, he signed the official marriage deed in a firm, easily decipherable hand, a record that still exists in Hardin County. Much has been made of the splendid traits and fine character of his second wife. But is it reasonable to assume that this paragon of virtue and wisdom would have been attracted to a monumental loser such as Thomas Lincoln has been said to have been?

It is not as though a woman of her capacity would have had a difficult time finding a husband. Women were in short supply on the frontier, if only because they tended to die, as did Thomas' first wife, before the men. And not only was she, by Abe's own account, strong, good-natured, virtuous and patient; she was also fairly cultured for the time and place, able to give young Abe a grounding in reading and writing as well as in morals and the ethic of work and honesty. Yet we are asked to believe that she would tie herself to a hulking, sulking bumbler of a man?

I find it impossible to believe. Perhaps Honest Abe inherited from his father his moody, melancholy nature. But he had to get that patient wisdom, humor, dedication, determination and gentleness from someone, too. The apple doesn't fall that far from the tree. □



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Bits and Pieces
of Hardin County History
Published by the Hardin County Historical Society

Vol. III No. 3

Robert Beimdick, Editor

July, 1982

SOME THINGS NEVER CHANGE

Savanah May 12th 1862

Dear father and mother

it is verrey warm hear to day and I
thaught that I would right to you to let you no that I am
well and enjoying better health than I have since I have been
in the servis I hope when these lines come to hand they may
find you enjoying good health your self I heard that mother
was sick but I hope that she is well now I would be glad to
hear how she is getting I have nothing of importance to right
to you as I have rote all the news in camp to you before this
time hardin is well and gone to pitsburgh today after forage
and I do not no any thing about Allen only he is with the
provage(sic) guard yet we are about twenty five miles apart
he is up close to corrinth in mississippi and I am at savan-
nah tenn I have not saw him for some three weeks, he told me
that captain blake said he would take him to the next fight
that come up and they have been fighting their for four days
so I have heard we are camped out in an old field where we
have nothing but our tents to keep the sun from us and they
do but little good down hear for it is all mighty hot hear
of a day and cold of anight; and we have verrey bad water to
use it is a low slashy country hear and right in the river
bottom we have hard times hear and I am afraid the hardest
has not come yet we have to picket hear 35 miles and stand
camp guard to and I dont think that the men can stand it
long though the health of this regiment is verrey good at
this time There is some fewe cases of camp fever in it
there is a good many deaths hear in savannah but it is nearly
all a hospittle all the sick of the army is sent hear there
is from four to six a day dies hear I have saw so many dead
men that it comes natural to see them it looks like people
has lost all human feeling in hear I saw men laying on the
battle field for fifteen day after the fight not burried and
some of them that was burried after it rained on them you
could see them that satisfied me of soldiering and laying
out that long it was agreat sight to me to go over the battle
field though I did not go over the field until saturday after
the fight it was an awful sight to me then; father you must
right to me and let me no how you a getting a long in Ky on
the slavery question and what you think of abolishing slavery
in the district of columbia it has been up hear for some time
that it was all the talk but it is dying away some now it
would break up this army if they go on with their question;
father I have rote to you and got no answer from you I wish
you would right to me and let me no how all the connection

(Continued on page 35)

SOCIETY'S OFFICERS

PRESIDENT-Mrs. T. D. Winstead
 1st VICE-PRESIDENT-Mrs. Jesse Williams
 2nd VICE-PRESIDENT-Mr. James Scudder
 SECRETARY-Mrs. Rena L. Parks
 TREASURER-Mrs. June Thornberry

PRESERVATION NOTES

The Lincoln Heritage House at Freeman Lake Park in Elizabethtown was in need of rethinking as the original job was not done properly. Under the watchful eye of David Overall, this work was accomplished. The old house has a new look which hopefully will help it stand another hundred years. Thanks David!

The Helm House at Bethlehem Academy is being restored. Mrs. Edith Ray with her family's backing is refurbishing the 170 year old house that was used for many years by the Sisters of Loretto as a girl's school. Mrs. Ray hopes to have the work completed by spring. Thanks Mrs. Ray!

Summit School No. 1 was dedicated July 11, 1982 at Freeman Lake Park. This was the fulfillment of a dream of the Retired Teachers, the Woman's Club and the Historical Society, not to mention hundreds of individuals who contributed time, labor and money to see the dream reach this point. Thanks to everyone.

The Governor Helm House in Elizabethtown now has a use and soon a new occupant. It was recently announced by Mayor Mike Carroll that the property has been leased for use as a funeral home. This use will give the building an occupant but will not change its looks or its historic value. Thanks to the current administration for protecting the building and thanks to the previous administration for acquiring and preserving the building.

PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE BY THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

TWO CENTURIES IN ELIZABETHTOWN AND HARDIN COUNTY 1776-1976
 by Daniel E. McClure, 850pp. illustrated, indexed \$31.25ppd.

HISTORY OF ELIZABETHTOWN by Samuel Haycraft, Sr. reissue of
 1869 edition. Hardcover, indexed, \$12.95ppd.

WHO WAS WHO IN HARDIN COUNTY Biographical sketches of 170
 men and women of Hardin County written by their descendants or the Historical Society, Soft cover \$12.95ppd.

CHRONICLES OF HARDIN COUNTY by Mrs. Thomas D. Winstead
 Noteworthy dates and events in Hardin County 1766-1974.
 Hardcover \$5.00ppd.

KENTUCKY RESIDENTS ADD 5% SALES TAX.
 Send all orders for books to the Hardin County Historical
 Society, 128 N. Main St., Elizabethtown, Ky. 42701

COURT ORDER BOOK, HARDIN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, 1795

At a Court held for Hardin County on Tuesday the twenty fourth of March one thousand seven hundred and ninety five. Present John Vertrees Robert Hodgins and Bladin Ashby Gentlemen Justices

The persons appointed to view and lay off a Road from Mr Hodgins Bridge to the burt lick on the Roling fork of salt River made their report in the following words Beginning at the said Bridge continuing with the old Road to the Grove opposite John Clems thence leaving the said old road and leaving a large sink hole on the left hand and passing a Maple swamp and Meadow in the Barren thence Crossing Middle Creek at the uper end of a long black Jack Bottom thence to the point of the ridge dividing Youngers run and Clear creek thence with said ridge to Thomson Ashleys thence down near the foot of the ridge thence on through the Line Gap of the ridge and on a right line to said burt Lick...

Ordered that Conrad Walters and his gang be Exempted from the former Road he was appointed to and that he be directed to clear and keep the above mentioned Road from said Bridge to said Lick in repair Ordered that all the tithables on the Roling fork from Pairpoints Mill to the boundaries of the Knob Creek Road be added to said Walters gang...

The persons appointed to view and lay off a Road from the Mouth of Salt Lick Creek to Green County Line made their report in the following words Beginning at said Line then Crofing Otter Creek near the head thence on a straight Course to the head of Custus Creek and down the same to a low gap from that to the mouth of Salt Lick creek...

Ordered that John Mellinger be appointed over seer of the Road leading from Green County Line to the Mouth of salt lick creek and that all the Tithebles in that neighborhood do assist him in Clearing and keeping the same in repair...

Ordered that Aron Rawlings be appointed over seer of t the Road from Severns Valley to Mr Hodgins New Mill and that all the Tithebles that were to afsist Stephen Rawlings do afsist him in Clearing and keeping the same in repair...

Ordered that Kaleb Hazel be appointed over seer of the Knob Creek Road in the place of Thomas Redmand and that all the tithebles and the same Tithebles that afsisted said Redmand do afsist said Hazel in keeping said Road in Repair...

Ordered that John Vertrees and Bladin Ashby be allowed four shillings each for one days attendance in setting with the sheriff...

An Inventory and appraisment of the estate of Nathaneel McComas deceased was returned and ordered to be recorded...

At the Court appointed for Laying the County Levy for the year 1794 the Sheriff failed to attend and there being no Court untill the Experation of the said year this Court proceeded to Lay and afsefs the Levy for the said year which is as follows

To Sheriff for Extra services
To Clerks for same

L S P
6 5 0
5 0 0

Deed to Charles Helm for Lott No 6 was acknowledged...
 Ordered that William Kelso be appointed overseer of
 the Streets of Elizabeth Town In roo of Benjamin Helm...
 Ordered that the board of Trustees Be adjourned...
 John Vertrees ck

FAMILY CONNECTIONS

The following list of surnames and locations our member is researching and is willing to share. All counties are Kentucky unless otherwise designated. Remember if you write to any of the contributors to include a self-addressed stamped envelope. Anyone wishing to have their material included in this column send your surnames, counties and states to Bob Beimdick, Rt. 1, Box 278, Elizabethtown, Ky. 42701

From Tom Franklin, 510 North Mantle, Elizabethtown, Ky. 42701....FRANKLIN Adair, Green, Hart, Hardin, Metcalf, and Madison Co, Ill. O'BRIEN Waterford Co, Ire., Hardin, Grayson, and St. Clair Co, Ill. MONTGOMERY Green, Larue HAMILTON Green, Marion, Hardin and Buckingham Co, Va. CHAUDION Green BUTLER Hart and S.C. THOMAS Hardin, Nelson BROWN Hardin, Nelson, and Md. MASTERSON Hardin, Nelson, and Penn. PERKINS Hardin, Larue, Green LOBB Green HOGGARD-HAGGARD Green, Hart HUTCHISON Larue, Hardin THOMPSON Nelson, & Md. JONES Larue, Green SKAGGS Larue, Green RINEY Hardin GRISTY Nelson.

BIBLE RECORD--HILL FAMILY

On file at the Brown Pusey House Library, 128 North Main Street, Elizabethtown, Ky. 42701

John Y. Hill was borned August the 14 AD 1799 in Sheperds Town Jefferson County Virginia
 Mary Ellen Hill daughter of John Y & Eliza Hill was borned December the 11th AD 1822 in Sheperdstown Jefferson County Virginia
 James H. Hill son of John & Eliza Hill was born January the 7th 1825 in Elizabethtown Hardin County Kentucky
 Eliza Heyer wife of John Y. Hill was borned on the 6th of December AD 1803 in Sheperdstown Jefferson County Virginia
 Rebecca D. Stone 2nd wife of John Y Hill was borned Nov 17th 1803 in Nelson County Kentucky.
 John Y Hill & Eliza Heyser was joined in matrimony January the 1st 1822 In SheperdstTown Jefferson County Virginia.
 John Y Hill & Rebecca D. Stone was joined in matrimony on the 14th of August AD 1827 near Bloomfield Nelson County Kentucky
 Mary Ellen Hill daughter of John Y Hill & Eliza departed this life Oct the 23rd AD 1823 near Zanesville Ohio & Intered in the public graveyard of that place

(Continued p. 35)

KEITH GENEALOGY (continued from Vol. II, No. 4)

Jean Edwin Keith was the son of Louella Hargis Carr Keith b. 4 Mar 1886 Derby, Ind. She was the daughter of Elijah Carr b. 5 Aug 1850 Perry Co., Ind. d. 17 Feb 1901 m. 25 Aug 1882 Indiana Hargis b. 11 Dec 1862 Shawneetown, Ill. d. 3 Mar 1936.

Elijah Carr was the son of John Carr b. 18 Apr 1831 d. 7 Oct 1907 m. 11 Sep 1849 Dorothea "Dolly" Ann Foster b. 26 May 1827 Hardin Co., Ky. d. 2 Oct 1898.

Indiana Hargis was the daughter of Samuel Hargis b. 29 Sep 1825 Derby, Ind., d. 2 Sep 1894 m. Indiana Allen b. 12 Jan 1834 d. 2 June 1874.

Jean Edwin Keith (1921-77) was the great grandson of John Edwin Keith b. 6 Mar 1837 d. 30 Jan 1909 m. 29 Aug 1858 Mary Elizabeth LaHeist b. 14 June 1841 Cloverport, Ky., d. 16 Apr 1930. She was the daughter of Samuel LaHeist b. 6 Dec 1800 d. 16 Sep 1862 m. 4 Aug 1839 Spicey Irvin Taul b. 25 Sep 1814 d. 16 June 1841. Samuel LaHeist was the son of Henri LaHeist and Elizabeth.

Spicey Irvin Taul was the daughter of Samuel Taul b. 4 Mar 1781 Montgomery Co., Md. d. 25 Nov 1839 Fayette Co. Ky. m. 1801 Mary Elizabeth "Polly" Muffett. Samuel Taul was the son of Arthur Thomas Taul b. 12 Apr 1747 Bladensburg, Prince George Co, Md. d. 24 Feb 1812 Clark Co, Ky. while visiting m. 27 Nov 1770 Mary Ann Johnson b. 5 Aug 1734 Clarksburg, Frederick Co (now Montgomery Co) Md. d. 23 Jul 1811 Fayette Co, Ky. She was the daughter of Benjamin Johnson and Rachel Summers both from Frederick Co, Md. Benjamin was the son of Robert and Elizabeth Johnson from Prince George Co, Md. Rachel Summers was the daughter of John and Mary Summers from Prince George Co, Md.

Jean Edwin Keith was the double great paternal grandson of Benjamin Keith and Ruamey Walters. Ruamey b. 24 Nov 1793 d. 23 June 1880 was the daughter of John Walters b. 4 Jul 1770 d. 17 Apr 1852 Larue Co, Ky. m. 13 Jul 1791 Nelson Co, Ky. Susan Ashcraft b. 1776 d. 1838/39. John's father was Conrad Walters I b. 1712 d. 1792 m. Nancy Redman b. Penn. Conrad I was the son of Jacob Walters of Rotterdam.

Susan Ashcraft was the daughter of Jediah Ashcraft b. c.1735/45 d. 1794 near Big Clifty m. c.1760 Nancy Friend daughter of John Friend, Jr. and Elizabeth.

Jean Edwin Keith was the double great maternal grandson of Henry Haynes b. 24 Mar 1778 Bedford Co, Va. d. 5 May 1857 buried Cloverport, Ky. m. 10 Mar 1801 Phoebe Hatcher b. 11 May 1782 d. 9 Jul 1856 buried Cloverport, Ky. Henry Haynes was the son of Henry Haynes b. 1745 d. c.1816 will dated 26 Aug 1816 Bedford Co, Va. m. Bedford Co, Va. Bathsheba Hampton the daughter of John Hampton.

Henry Haynes 1745-c.1816 was the son of William Haynes b. 1710 d. 1781 Bedford Co, Va. m. Elizabeth?

Phoebe Hatcher was the daughter of Benjamin Hatcher b. ? d. estate inventory 24 Jul 1809 Bedford Co, Va. m. 25 Apr 1754 Mary Dupuy b. 26 Feb 1736 King William Parish, Va.

(continued next page)

Benjamin the son of Samuel Hatcher and Mary Wilthall.

Mary Dupuy was the daughter of John James Dupuy b. 1698 d. Feb 1775 Cumberland Co, Va. m. 1728 Susanna Levilain daughter of John Levilain, Sr. b. Jessy, Lovern, Normandy d. 1742.

John J. Dupuy was the son of Bartholomew Dupuy b.c.1660 in Upper Languedoc, France d. 1743 King William Parrish, Henrico (now Powhatan) co, Va. m. c.1685 in France Countess Susanna Lavillon b. 1663 d. 1737 King William Parrish, Henrico (now Powhatan) Co, Va.

ELIZABETHTOWN CITY COUNCIL MINUTES 1798

The Board of the Trustees of Elizabeth Town meet at James Crutchers Tavern agreeable to adjournment Sept 10 1798 Present John Vertrees Stephen Rawlings James Crutcher Benjamin Helm Armstead Churchill & William Kelso Gent^m

Ordered that Morris Miles be appointed a Trustee to Elizabeth Town in the room of Samuel Haycraft...

Ordered that Benjamin Helm lay off sundry Lotts more to be sold and that the clerk advertise according to Law...

Deed to Morris Miles for Lotts No 21 & 24 was acknowledged...

Deed to William McMillen for Lott No 20 was acknowledged...

Deed to Edward Rawlings for Lott No 23 was acknowledged.

Deed to James Crutcher for Lotts No 1 & 18 was acknowledged...

Deed to Aron Rawlings for Lotts No 25-26 & 27 was acknowledged...

The Lotts No 4-5 & 12 it is considered By the Board of Trustees that the said Lotts shall not be forfeited...

Ordered that the board of the Trustees adjourn untill the second Saturday in November 1798... John Vertrees ck

At a Board of the Trustees of Elizabeth Town begun and held on Saturday the 2nd day of February 1799 at Mr James Crutchers Tavern Present John Vertrees Sen Stephen Rawlings James^m Crutcher Benjamin Helm Armstead Churchill & Morris Miles Gent

Agreeable to an advertisement for the Sale of Lotts on the 10th of November 1798 there was sold the following Lotts with the Amount thereof--

No 31	E 10-11-0	To Chris Bush
No. 28	6- 9-0	Ditto
No 30	7- 0-0	And ^w Hynes
No 32	11- 0-0	Ditto
No 29	6- 4-0	Ditto
No 13	11- 0-0	Ditto
No 11	6- 0-0	Ditto
No 10	6- 0-0	Ditto

Total Amount

E 64-4-0

To William McClung as states attorney
 To Samuel Haycraft for attending
 prisoners in the publick Jail
 To Deposition and sheriffs percent

E S P

15- -

0 15-

27- -

Cz Hardin County

54

54

By 360 Tithebles at 3/pr Titheble

Ordered that the sheriff Collect 3/pr Titheble and pay the several County Cz according to the above statement and account with the Court for the Balance...

Ordered that John Vertrees and Bladin Ashby Gentlemen Justices do Superentend the next Election for Delegate Sheriff and Coroner and that John Paul do attend as Clerk to the said Election...

Ordered that Joseph Kirkpatrick William Staurt Capt Jacob Vanmeter Thomas Gillilano and Thomas Mcentire or any three of them after being duly sworn do view and lay off a road the most convenient way from the mouth of big Barren to the place appointed for the publick buildings and also to Mr Hodgenes New Mill and make report therof to the Court...

Ordered that Jacob Rhoads Jacob Vanmeter Junior Isaac Morrison and Jacob Linder after being duly sworn do view the most convenient way for a Road from the Court House to where the Hartford Road is to Crofs Meeting Creek and make report thereof to the next August Court...

Ordered that it be advertised that the Court have no objections to the publick buildings for Hardin County being Erected in any convenient place where the largest superscription may be made for provided a sufficient superscription be made up by Next May Court...

On the Motion of James Mourse agent for Charles Lanek an inhabitant of Virginia and holding Land in conjunction with Citizens of this state The Court proceeded to appoint Com-mifsioner to wit James Nourse Benjamin Helm Samuil Haycraft Thomas McIntire Joseph Kirkpatrick and John Paul for the purpose afersaid agreeable to an act of afsembly in that case made and provided...

Ordered that Court be adjourned untill Court in Course...
 John Vertrees

ELIZABETHTOWN ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO

The Elizabethtown NEWS, the best known newspaper in Hardin County, maintained its position for over one hundred years. H. A. Sommers marked fifty years of his ownership on April 7, 1932. The first location of the publication under his aegis was in the second story of a building at the corner of Dixie Avenue and Race Street. A few months later the NEWS moved to the second story over the building that later housed Showers and Hays Drug Store and still later Newberrys. The final move for the paper was to a large building at the corner of West Dixie and North Mulberry.

Sommers reported that in 1882 Elizabethtown had 10 saloons and two private banks, Polk & Co. and Hotopp & Haldworth. Cows roamed the streets at will and hogs frequently slept at night in the court house corridors.

G.W.

GENEALOGY INFORMATION AVAILABLE (continued)

It is best to make inquiries as to what is available BEFORE sending any money. The price per page is \$.40. Remember to send a self-addressed stamped envelope.

Mikels	Potter	Stephens-	Wimp
Miller	Quinn	Stevens	Wintersmith
Mills	Radley	Steele	Withers
Monin	Rapier	Stewart	Woodring
Montgomery	Rawlings	Stockman	Wooldridge
Morgan-	Read	Stiles	Wootten
Stith	Reesor	Stith	Work
Morris	Reubarger	Strange	Wright
Morrison	Reynolds	Stuteville	Yager-
Mount	Rhoads	Swan	Riney
Murphy	Rice	Swank	York
Mumford	Richardson	Swenson	Young
Myers	Richeson	Tabb	
Nall	Rider	Taber-	(completed)
Nance	Riney	Tabor	
Nation,	Ringo	Tackett	
Carrie	Robertson	Taylor	
Needham	Robinson	Thompson	
Meafus	Rodgers	Terry	
Neff	Sanders	Thomas	
Neill	Sawyer	Thorp	
Newman	Scott	Triplett	
Newton	Selby	Troutman	
Noffsinger	Sharp	Truman	
O'Daniel	Shean	Thurman	
Osborn	Settle	Tucker	
Owen	Shehi	Upton	
Padgett	Shepherd	Van Meter	
Pawley	Shipp	Vernon	
Parcels-	Shields	Vertrees	
Ferguson	Shipley	Vittitoe-	
Parker	Stovall	Vittitow	
Park	Shofner	Waide-May	
Pate	Shumate	Walker	
Patterson	Skaggs	Walters	
Paul	Slack	Ward	
Payne	Slaughter	Wathen	
Perceful	Slye	Warren	
Peters	Smallwood	Weller	
Pile-Pyle	Smith	Westfall	
Pirtle	South	White	
Pitt	Sparks	Wilbanks	
Polk	Sparrow	Wilson-	
Porter	Spink	Demay	
Poston	Spencer	Wilson	
Preston	Spratt	Wells	
Pusey	Stader	Williams	

Remember whenever you ask for information on a family, be sure to supply as much information about the family you are interested in as possible. Most people are willing to help you if you are specific in telling them what or whom you want information on. Dates should be included whenever possible as many times there will be several different individuals with the same given name and only by using dates can you figure out which one may be the correct one. Keep in mind too that there may be various ways the surname has been spelled. Many times the court clerk had to spell the name as he heard it or as it was spelled in his area as the owner of the name could not tell him how to spell it as the owner could not spell. Don't get discouraged! That lost relative may turn up in the most unlikely spot.

JOHN H. STEWART (1828-1905)

by Margaret Stewart and Birdie Stewart Latham Mar. 21, 1939

The subject of this sketch descends from a family whose name in Kentucky is contemporary with that of Boone, Harrod and Kenton. In 1769 a small company of adventurers and hunters under the leadership of Finley, came from North Carolina to Kentucky. Conspicuous among these were Daniel Boone and John Stewart, the latter of whom, was killed by Indians the following year in the vicinity of Mercer County. He had married Hannah Boone, a sister of Daniel, and had but one child, viz: William B. Stewart, who with his widowed mother, was of the company who came to Kentucky in 1773. William B. Stewart was married, in Bourbon County, to Tabitha Braine, and had a family consisting of Mary, Nancy, Anna, Rebecca, Margaret, Hannah, John, Solomon, James B., David, Moses and Samuel Stewart.

James B., the third son, was the father of John Henderson, the subject of these lines. He was born in 1803 and came to Hardin County in 1820. He married Miss Sarah Smallwood, daughter of Hezekiah Smallwood of Elizabethtown, and had a family of nine children.

John H. was the eldest of the family of James B. and Sarah Stewart, and was born near Elizabethtown, Hardin County, Kentucky, on August 5, 1828. The resources of his parents were limited, and in his boyhood days his opportunities of acquiring an education were quite meager, being confined to a few months in a common school. By assiduous personal application, however, he fitted himself for the duties of teaching, which profession engaged much of his early life. While on this subject we will state as a fact that no man in Hardin County can dispute with him the honor of having done most for the cause of education, both with his money and his personal influence.

In May, 1863, he was appointed to the office of assistant assessor of internal revenue, serving until the office was abolished in 1872. He then became deputy collector of revenue, store-keeper gauger and gauger, these several positions covering a period of twenty-two years. Without fear or favor, through times fraught with outlawry and when the government officials were peculiarly unpopular, Mr. Stewart was unflinching in the discharge of his duties, and is said to have done more than any officer in his district to compel obedience to the revenue laws. In matters involving the public finances he was known to be a safe conservator of the public trust. For six years he was treasurer of the sinking fund committee of Hardin County, and the saving of many thousands of dollars to the county was due to his ability as a financier. He was the leading spirit in the organization of the Elizabethtown National Bank and was one of the directors and principal stockholders.

In fact, as a citizen, as a public officer, and as an advocate of free schools, he was true to himself and his fellow-man.

(Continued page 33)

On December 24, 1869, Mr. Stewart married Jennie, the daughter of Rankin and Margaret Mason, of Madison County, Ky. She died in 1873, leaving one daughter, Ida, now Mrs. Samuel Fischer, of Hope Hull, Alabama. In August, 1875, he married Nannie Mason, a younger sister of his former wife. Their children were Margaret, Mason (deceased), John Walker, who married Edith Searcy and is now living in Lexington, Ky., Mary Bird, now Mrs. A. P. Latham, Elizabethtown, Ky., and Harry B., who married Mary Browder and lives in Montgomery, Alabama.

Mr. Stewart was a member of the Presbyterian Church and an advocate of the principles of the Republican Party. He died October 23, 1905.

In the entire history of the county John H. Stewart is the only person who has ever made an endowment from his estate for the benefit of schools. He set up a trust fund of five thousand dollars in 1879 which provided that two cents per capita for each child in the county should be paid on the school census, to the teachers of Hardin County.

An accumulation of dividends over the two cents per capita was distributed to the teachers in 1930 by a court order, and the "Stewart Fund" continues to be an institution among Hardin County teachers.

HAMILTON COLLEGE

Reverend John W. Hagan, a cultured, highly educated Presbyterian minister, came to Elizabethtown and established Hamilton College soon after the close of the Civil War. His wife was also a very capable teacher and with two other teachers the college opened in a large two story brick building at the corner of North Main and West Poplar streets. Later the school was moved to a building where the Masonic Temple now stands on the corner of North Mulberry and West Poplar streets.

When the school began to decline due to the development of the public schools, Professor Hagan bought a lot and built the large two story house on West Dixie Avenue where Mr. and Mrs. Starling Wells lived in later years. Hamilton College finally closed in the late 1870's.

G.W.

VAGRANT SOLD

Convicted of vagrancy, Dock Aubrey was sold at the courthouse door at public auction in Elizabethtown on November 27, 1906 for \$1.00. The last sale of this kind in the county had been when Lawrence Peak was sold for \$12.75 to Bill Bell, an Elizabethtown saloon keeper. The sale of Aubrey was held by Deputy Sheriff, M. W. Williams. First bid on Aubrey was 50 cents. The crowd jeered. Sheriff Yates, in charge of the auction, then assured his listeners that the man was sound and able-bodied. Johnson then raised his bid to a dollar and the auction was closed.

Two weeks later Aubrey was set free. It was discovered that the law under which he was sold had been repealed.

G.W.

QUERIESMILLIGAN, JOCKELL

John Thomas MILLIGAN b. Louisville, Ky. bought farm in Stithton, Ky. When? From whom? Who was his first wife? m. Alice JOCKELL in 1907. Wilma C. Kraemer, 4636 Lemona Ave., Sherman Oaks, California 91403

RUSSELL, LEWIS, THARP, FRENCH

Need Info on all of the following: Elias J. Russell b. Oct, 1848 m. Lizzie LEWIS b. 4 Jul 1856 d. 21 Dec 1932. She was daughter of Zealy LEWIS and Cynthia M. THARP. John R. FRENCH was Cynthia THARP's step father. Robert Russell, 1009 Madison St., Oak Park, Ill. 60302

HAWK WAGON TRAIN

Seeking info on Mark HAWK wagon train that went from Ky. to Oregon possibly in the late 1840's or early 1850's. Where was it formed and where did it end up? Bob Beimdick, Rt. 1, Box 278, Elizabethtown, Ky. 42701

FRANKLIN, HAGGARD

Need the parents of James Edward FRANKLIN b. 1 June 1861 m. Emmer Florence HAGGARD. They are buried at Pearl I. Webb Cemetery, Canmer, Hart Co. Ky. Tom Franklin, 510 N. Mantle, Elizabethtown, Ky. 42701

Elizabethtown NEWS, Friday, 11 Oct 1940

Mrs. India Hansbrough, 95, died this morning at her home on College St. She would have been 96 on Oct. 28. She was the wife of John F. Hansbrough, express agent here for years. She was India Eunice Hayden and was born in Clifton, La. As a small child, her family moved to Franklin, Ky. and later to Muhlenburg County.

Survivors are brothers: John Raymond Hayden, Lafayette, Ind.; Tyre J. Hayden, Owensboro; sisters: Mrs. Fannie Ford, Earlington; Mrs. S. L. Holloway, Ft. Worth, Tx.; grandson: Rodney Hansbrough, San Angelo, Tx. Mr. Hansbrough died in 1918 and their only child Rodney is deceased.

HELM WOODS

In 1935 during the Great Depression, a thirty-six acre tract of land which belonged to the estate of W. C. Montgomery was purchased for six thousand dollars by the Wakefield Co. The developers cleared the undergrowth and felled a few trees but left standing many stately trees, mainly beech. The rolling acres were divided into lots and sold to 35 people. Considered a daring venture during bad economic times, the developers nevertheless doubled their investment. Today, Helmwoods is a lovely, old residential area. G.W.

(Continued from page 24)

are doing; saw Jim abrine going home from the army he has
rheumatizm in his back and left leg he belongs to the twenty
seventh Ky regiment he was on the boat and I went on to see
him though he looks well in the face I have now rote more
than I thought I would I must close my letter before I tire
your patients with reading so farewell father and mother
right soon
Francis M. Butler to his father and mother

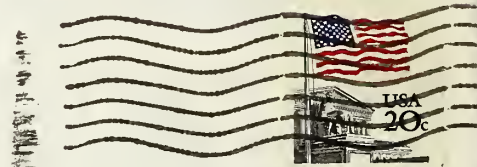
(NOTE: This letter was contributed by a Friend who is a
distant relative of Francis Butler.)

(Continued from page 27)

Eliza Hill wife of John Y Hill departed this life on the 16th
of September 1825 Aged 21 yrs 9 months and 10 days and Interred
in the Elizabethtown burial ground the place of death
John Y Hill died Aug. 1st 1859
Rebecca D. Hill Died Dec. 13th 2A.M. 1882 Buried in Elizabeth-
town Dec 14 1882.

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HARDIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
BITS & PIECES
128 NORTH MAIN STREET
ELIZABETHTOWN, KY. 42701



Dr. Gerald McMurtry
910 W. Rudisell Blvd.
Ft. Wayne, Ind. 46807

Bits and Pieces *of Hardin County History* *Published by the Hardin County Historical Society*

Vol. III No. 4 Robert Beimdick, Editor October, 1982

MEMORIES AND RECOLLECTIONS OF A CHILD OF THE SIXTIES
by Lucy A. Washington Helm (Mrs. John L. Helm II)

The following article contributed by "Cousin" John L. Helm, is the first part of a talk given by Lucy Helm in May, 1945, to the Query Club. The article is the delightful reminiscence of the eighty-four year old lady's childhood in an aristocratic southern family in Tennessee from the Civil War to 1881. "Wessyngton" the name of Mrs. Helm's family home, is the old spelling for Washington.

I was born in September, 1861. Our home was called "Wessyngton", the name was that of our ancestor, De. Wessyngton, who landed in England with William, the Conqueror.

My grandfather, Joseph G. Washington, came out from Virginia--I don't remember off hand the exact date--but he was born in Virginia in 1770. He came out to Tennessee as a young man on horseback, bringing his servant with him also on horseback. He had been disappointed in love in Virginia, and came out to Tennessee to visit relatives in Nashville and adjacent counties. When in Robertson County, about thirty miles from Nashville, he called at the home of his kinsman, Colonel Archer Cheatham. He found there was a little new-born baby girl in the household. Col. Cheatham, after receiving my grandfather and talking awhile, brought out the little baby girl and laying her in my grandfather's arms said, "Joseph, behold your future wife."

Mary Cheatham was born in 1796 and died in 1865--worn out by all that she had endured during the years of the Civil War. The farm on which she was born was a few miles from "Wessyngton" and became part of that estate and is still a part of it. My grandfather bought the property where our old house stands and added a good many more acres when he decided to live in Tennessee. This tract, and our house, is still in the immediate possession of the family and lived in by my brother's widow and son.

My grandfather bought the land from an old trapper and settler named Winter. When my grandfather bought the sixty acres from Winter, Winter told grandfather that when he settled there he ate bear meat for meat and deer meat for bread. Later, he raised corn but there were no mills so he beat his corn in a mortar.

After my grandparents were married they lived about two miles from the present "Wessyngton" in a house my grandfather built opposite the opening of a beautiful cave. Big trees and vines grew around and above it and there was a lovely creek between the field in which the house stood and the cave.

(Continued on page 47)

SOCIETY'S OFFICERS

PRESIDENT-Mrs. T. D. Winstead
 1st VICE-PRESIDENT-Mrs. Jesse Williams
 2nd VICE-PRESIDENT-Mr. James Scudder
 SECRETARY-Mrs. Rena L. Parks
 TREASURER-Mrs. June Thornberry

FROM THE EDITOR

For the third time it is my pleasure to greet all our friends from Hawaii to New Jersey and Maine to Florida and all points inbetween and wish you Seasons Greetings and a Happy New Year. Remember in the new year that if you have any problems with the publication or need info to aid your research, drop us a line and we will do what we can. If you don't get a response in a reasonable time, drop us a note as many of our local members work fulltime jobs and work with family info in "spare" time. We sometimes misfile material and don't find it for months unless someone prompts a search.

This quarterly will only be as good as the material we print. We can only print material when we have it. If you have material you wish to share, please send it in. Our unused material file is getting very thin. If you like the quarterly and wish to continue to receive it, please contribute some material. Thank you for all your support in the year past and thank you for your continued support.

HAPPY HOLIDAYS TO ALL!

QUERYABELL, MC NEIL

Samuel Abell married Mary McNeil 11 Feb 1803 in Nelson Co. Need their parents, brothers, and sisters. Any help appreciated. Mrs. Joe Abell, 307 W. La Fayette, Edina, Mo. 63537

MC AFEE

John Mc Afee b. Nov 1808 Lexington, Ky. married 7 Jun 1837 Shelby Co., Mo. Need parents, brothers, and sisters. Any help appreciated. Mrs. Joe Abell, 307 W. La Fayette, Edina, Mo. 63537

SANTA HELPER

Need a gift for a history minded friend? Why not give him a book from the Hardin County Historical Society? What about a gift subscription to BITS & PIECES? These are gifts that keep on giving for years to come. We're at 128 N. Main St., Elizabethtown, Ky. 42701

COURT ORDER BOOK, HARDIN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, 1795

At a Court held for Hardin County on Tuesday the twenty-sixth day May 1795 Present Robert Hodgins Bladin Ashby Robert Mosley Gentlemen Justices

Samuel Haycraft Gentleman produced a Commission under the hand and seal of his Excellency Isaac Shelby appointing him sheriff of the County of Hardin which was openly read in Court whereupon he together with John Vertrees Stephen Rawlings John Handley and John Paul his securities Entered into and acknowledged two bonds Conditioned according to Law for the faithfull performance of the said office and then took the oaths proscribed by Law

On the motion of Samuel Haycraft Gent Sheriff Edward Rawlings was admitted his deputy and sworn according to Law

A Deed from Elizabeth Dorsey to Noras Franceway for an in Lot of half an acre and out Lot of Eight acres was acknowledged by William Chambers and John Handley in fact for the Elizabeth Dorsey and was ordered to be recorded...

A Deed from Elizabeth Dorsey to Jacob Vanmeter for an in Lot of a half an acre and an out lot of Eight acres was acknowledged by William Chambers and John Handley her attornies in fact and was ordered to be recorded...

A Deed from Elizabeth Dorsey to John Dyal for an in Lot of half an acre and an out Lot of Eight acres was acknowledged by William Chambers and John Handley her attorneys in fact and was ordered to be Recorded...

A Deed from Elizabeth Dorsey to John Knight for an in Lot of half an acre and an out Lot of Eight acres was acknowledged by William Chambers and John Handley her attornies in fact and was ordered to be recorded...

A Deed from Elizabeth Dorsey to James Nourse for an in Lot of half an acre and an out lot of Eight acres was acknowledged by William Chambers and John Hanley her attorneys in fact and was ordered to be recorded...

A Deed from Elizabeth Dorsey to Lo Fetty Hay for an in Lot of an half acre and an out Lot of Eight acres was acknowledged by William Chambers and John Handley her attornies in fact and was ordered to be recorded...

A Deed from Elizabeth Dorsey to Laurence Rolofson Sen for an in Lot of Half an acre and an out Lot of Eight acres was acknowledged by William Chambers and John Handley her attornies in fact and was ordered to be Recorded...

A Deed from Elizabeth Dorsey to Laurence Rolofson Junior for an in lot of half an acre and an out Lot of Eight acres was acknowledged by William Chambers and John Handley her attornies in fact and was ordered to be Recorded...

A Deed from Elizabeth Dorsey to Adam Mong for an in Lot of half an acre and an out Lot of Eight acres was acknowledged by William Chambers and John Handley her attornies in fact and was ordered to be Recorded...

A Deed from Elizabeth Dorsey to William Worthington for an in Lot of half an acre and an out Lot of Eight acres was acknowledged by William Chambers and John Handley her attornies in fact and was ordered to be recorded...

The same from the same to the same

The same from the same to the same

The same from the same to the same

were acknowledged by the said William Chambers and John Handley attornies in fact for the said Elizabeth Dorsey and was ordered to be Recorded...

Adam Millers Ear Mark is as follows towit a Crop in the right Ear and a slit in the left and was ordered to be Recorded

Christopher Bushes Ear Mark is as follows towit a Crop and a slit in the right Ear and was ordered to be Recorded...

A Bond from Joseph Barnet to Bladin Ashby was proved by the oath of Robert Baird one of the subscribing witnesses thereto and was ordered to Lay for further proof...

Ordered that John Vertrees and Bladin Ashby Gent be allowed for two days each as superintendants to the Election for representative sheriff and Coroner...

Ordered that John Paul be allowed for one day Each for attending as Clerk for said Election...

At our Last Court an order passed to advertise that the Court had no objections to the publick Buildings being Erected by superscription provided a sufficient superscription was brought forward at this Court but no superscription appearing the Court proceeded to let out the building of the Court House to the Lowest bider which was Cryed off to John Crucher Gent at Sixty six pound to be built agreeable to a plan which was read at the Court House door...

Ordered that Court be adjourned til Court in Course to be held at Elizabeth Town...

Robt. Hodgens

CECILIAN SCHOOL STUDENTS, 1907

Willard Stiles, Tommie Linder, Walter Gardner, Frank Shelburn, George Greenwell, Burton Taber, Hugh Richardson, Daymond Deeton, William Marriott, Wilbur Paul, Guy Paul, Mary Frances Mathis, Sammie Mathis, Alfred Mathis, Earl King, Earl Richardson, Fred Sinclair, Owen Morrison, Roy Richardson, Ray Hollis, Ralph Marriott, Robert Sinclair, Frank Bishop, Miles Bishop, Charlie Morrison, Walter Sinclair, Garland Cleaver, Franky French, Charlie Greenwell, Zach Nusz, Nina Kurtz, Mabel Bishop, Fannie Gardiner, Maxine Marriott, Leonard Morrison, Bessie Morrison, Lottie Bishop, Cecil Pate, Lena Linder, Mattie Gardiner, Hattie Durbin, Generose Nusz, Julia French, Albert Hagan, Lawrence King, Esther Hagan, Maggie French, Joe Gardiner, Marietta Stiles, Paul Durbin, Nellie Kennedy, Grover Cleaver, Woodie Hollis, Nora Sinclair, Cecily Durbin, Essie Bosley, Kate Creager, Annie Besley, Penelope "Tep" Cecil, Charlie Gore, Lillian Bishop, Earnest Durbin, Louella Willyard. Principal, Mrs. Amanda Scifers. Teacher, Minnie Riley. G.W.

ELIZABETHTOWN CITY COUNCIL MINUTES 1799, 1800

At a Board of Trustees of Elizabeth Town begun and held on saturday the 9th day of November 1799 at Mr. James Crutchers Present John Vertrees Stephen Rawlings Armstead Churchill James Crutcher & Benjamin Helm Gent^m

Ordered that Benjamin Helm be appointed clerk in the room of Morris Miles deceased

Ordered that the clerk advertise the sale of Lotts agreeable to Law

Ordered that Armstead Churchill be Appointed Superintendent of the sale of all Lotts sold during his continuance as a Trustee

Ordered that the board do now adjourn

John Vertrees ck

At a board of Trustees of Elizabeth Town began and held on saturday the 12th day of April 1800 at Benjamin Helms office Present John Vertrees Sen Stephen Rawlings James Crutcher Benjamin Helm Gent^m

Agreeable to an order of this board of Trustees directing the clerk to advertise the sale of Lotts on the 9th day of November 1799 there was two Lotts sold Towit No 34 & 35 and Andrew Hynes became the purchaser Lott No 35 sold for Ten pounds & Lott No 34 sold for Nine pounds

Ordered that Asa Coombes Charles McGovern and Charles Helm be appointed Trustees to this Board

A Deed from the Trustees to Christopher Bush for Lott No 28 was acknowledged

A Deed from the Trustees to George Howard for Lott No 35 was acknowledged

A Deed from the Trustees to Asa Coombes for Lott No 9 & part of Lott No 34 was acknowledged

Ordered that Charles McGovern be appointed Surveyor of the streets of Elizabeth Town in place of William Kelso

Ordered that this board do adjourn

John Vertrees ck

MEMBERS OF THE KNIGHTS AND LADIES OF HONOR, MYRTLE LODGE #68

In 1879 the members were B. D. Turner, Dr. E. Warfield, D. T. Applegate, N. W. Blackburn, Chas. W. Yeager, Joseph S. Sweets, H. Z. Churchill, S. M. S. Campbell, W. H. Fenton, M. C. Warfield, A. L. Blackburn, L. A. N. Meglenry, M. E. Showers, M. B. Showers, Ellen E. Sweets, Annie M. Sweets, Jas. M. Sweets, Lucy C. Hill, L. V. Mathis, M. F. Bowling, J. W. Bowling, Lou (Lon) Radley, L. C. Dickey, Aaron Huntsberry, Anna Huntsberry, Lewellyn Showers, Bettie H. Fenton, and M. S. Middleton.

1983 DUES are now being accepted. They are \$5.00 per person. Send them to Mrs. June Thornberry, 128 N. Main St., Elizabethtown, Ky. 42701.

MOUNT ZION BAPTIST CHURCH

This Book is the Church Book for the United Baptist Church of Jesus Christ Calld Mount Zion Constituted February 17th 1838

Where as we the members that want into this Constitution had previously agree to go into a Constitutuon Did send to Several Churches for that purpose for help to Constitute us into a ____ Church as the Minutes of the Day Shews.

MINUTES

Convened February 17th 1838 at the house of Jacob Rogers. Of the meeting of the Committee the which The United Baptist Church of Jesus Christ Calld Mount Zion.

Thos Constituted

1. Reading of the Scriptures Remarks and Prayer by Eld J. L. Burrows.

2. The following Brethern reported themselves as Delegates by there Churches to assist in the Constitution of the Church if thought advisable viz

From Severn Vally Church

Elders Colmore Lovelace

Jacob Rogers

J. L. Burrows

Brothers Jonathan Hills

From Youngers Creek Church

Brethern Charles Parepoint

Cornelius Ringoe

From Rudes Creek Church

Brethern Richard Richards

Daniel Hayden

William M. Housely

J. C. Hicks

Benjamin Higden

From Forks of Otter Creek Church

Brethern Thomas Thomas

Marten Thomas

From Mill Creek Church

Brethern John Nall

John Hobbs

Thomas Warmack

3. The Committee was organized by the appointment of Eld Colmore Lovelace Moderator and J. L. Burrows Clerk.

4. The following Brethern and Sisters presented letters from United Baptist Churches and requested to be Constituted a Church

From Severns Valley Church

William Bunnel

Evan D. Howel

James M. Cowherd

Solomon Irwin

George Watts

Harden Coffey

William Bunnel, Jr.

Herman(Norman?) W. Woods

James Howey

Elizabeth Bunnel

Eleanor Coffman

Elizabeth Cowherd

Mary Harris

Mary Bunnel

Martha Chenault

Mary Bunnel, Jr.

Sarah Howel

From Forks of Otter Creek Church

Willis Cowherd

Emma Cowherd

Jane U. Cowherd now Coffey Lucy T. Cowherd

5. The following Articles of faith and Terms of general union which the above named Brethern and Sisters agreed to adopt if Constituted a Church were then read. In all twenty one agreed to go into a constitution.

(Articles of Faith omitted.)

A LIST OF NAMES OF THE MEMBERS THAT WAS CONSTITUTED

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. William Bunnel d. Jan. 1862 | 12. Elizabeth Cowherd |
| 2. Evan D. Howel | 13. Mary Harris |
| 3. James M. Cowherd | 14. Mary Bunnel |
| 4. Solomon Irwin | 15. Martha Chenault |
| 5. George Watts | 16. Mary Bunnel d. Jan. 1861 |
| 6. Harden Coffey | 17. Sarah Howel |
| 7. William Bunnel Jr | 18. Willis Cowherd |
| 8. Jane Howey | 19. Jane H (U) Cowherd |
| 9. Norman W. Woods | d. 28 Aug 1859 |
| 10. Elizabeth Bunnel | 20. Lucy T. Cowherd |
| 11. Elenor Coffman | 21. Emma Cowherd |

RECEIVED AFTER CONSTITUTED

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 22. John More | 53. Margaret Hills |
| 23. Thomas Peck | 54. Seny Hills |
| 24. Margaret Peck | 55. Joseph Scissell |
| 25. Rebecca Peck(Smith) | 56. Elder Jacob Rogers |
| 26. Elizabeth Peters d. Nov. 1838 | d. 21 Mar 1855 |
| 27. Leanner Stevens | 57. Precious Rogers |
| 28. Permelia Cowherd | d. 23 Apr 1849 |
| 29. Louisa McMahan | 58. Elizabeth Rogers |
| 30. Elizabeth Woods | 59. Irene Rogers |
| 31. Nancy Holstone | 60. William P. Rogers |
| 32. Sarah Howey | 61. Mary V. Rogers |
| 33. Rebecca Lyon(Lion)Senior | 62. Archibald A. Bunnel |
| 34. Mary Watts | 63. Margaret Bunnel |
| 35. Lucy Richeson | d. Nov. 1849 |
| 36. Hanah Smith | 64. Susan Fryrear |
| 37. Elizabeth More | 65. Sarah Nafus |
| 38. Mary Stovall d. 3 Oct 1841 | d. Apr. 1840 |
| 39. Lydia Paterson | 66. John Nall |
| 40. David Cyfres | d. 7 Oct. 1865 |
| 41. Elizabeth Cyfres | 67. Rebecca Nall |
| 42. Charles C. Bailey d. June 1851 | d. 22 June 1844 |
| 43. Eliza Bailey | 68. Belinda Nall |
| 44. Nancy Bailey | 69. Bathsheba Newman |
| 45. Ruth Stevens | d. 7 Mar 1845 |
| 46. William H. Cowherd | 70. Lettitia Newman |
| 47. Elder Colmore Lovelace | 71. Rachael Newman |
| 48. Christena Lovelace | d. 17 Nov. 1879 |
| 49. Lydia Lovelace | 72. Alfred Newman |
| 50. Catherine Irwin | 73. William H. Borders |
| 51. Elizabeth Morgan | 74. John Stovall |
| 52. Hezekiah Stovall d. April 1844 | 75. Analisa Bailey |

(To be continued)

BIBLE RECORD--WITHERS FAMILY

(Note: The present whereabouts of this Bible is not known to the Editor.)

Printed in London, England by Thomas Baskett, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty and by the assign of Robert Baskett in the year 1750.

FAMILY RECORD

William Withers son of John and Hannah Withers of Stafford Co., State of Virginia was born the 21st day of March 1747.

Hannah Rasser daughter of John and Mary Rasser of Fauquire Co., and State of Virginia was born the 6th day of August 1747.

I married Hannah Rasser, daughter of John and Mary Rasser the 21st day of March 1769. Signed Wm Withers

John Withers, son of William and Hannah Withers born 1st day Sept 1770

Sarah Withers was born 28 day July 1773

Anne Withers was born 25th day January 1776 and departed this life 5th day December 1785--age 9 yrs

Susannah Withers was born the 26th of February 1779

Gideon Withers was born the 14th day of April 1781

Hannah Withers was born the 16th day April 1783 and departed this life the 11th day June 1785--age 2 yrs

Dorcas Withers was born the 18th day June 1785

Hiram Withers was born the 31st January 1788

Elizabeth Withers was born the 14th day November 1790

Silas Withers was born the 15th day of April 1793

Silas Withers son of William and Hannah of Hardin Co. Kentucky was born the 15th day of April 1793. Lucy Withers, daughter of John and Sarah Withers of Jefferson Co. and State of Kentucky was born the 2nd Oct 1801. I married Lucy Withers, daughter of John and Sarah Withers, 11th June 1818. Signed Silas Withers

Family Connections --Withers & Montgomery--Not in Old Bible

Elizabeth Withers daughter of William and Hannah Withers, married William Montgomery, son of William Montgomery, born in Aucknaclog Ireland in 1776 and married Elizabeth Withers on July 19, 1807. He bought a farm in Hardin Co. Ky. and there an only son, William Withers Montgomery was born 1810.

William Withers Montgomery married Katherine A. Brooks of Woodford Co. Ky. Sept 5 1833. To them were born nine children.

Their youngest child Edwin Roughwin was born 29 May 1847 at Tip Top, Ky. He married Mary Bell Welling of Oldham Co. Ky. To them were born Edwin Wallace Montgomery on April 4, 1876, one of five children. Edwin Wallace is now living at Vine Grove, Ky. an active practicing physician and proud owner of the Old Withers Bible. (Note: Dr. Montgomery has been dead for several years.)

AT HYMEN'S ALTAR

Mr. R. W. Cates and Miss Katie Hotopp United at The Baptist Church

Tuesday night at half past eight o'clock the invited guests filled the Baptist church in Elizabethtown to overflowing to witness the marriage of Mr. Robert W. Cates and Miss Katie Hotopp. The church was beautifully decorated for the occasion. On the back of the pulpit were numerous potted plants and blooming flowers tastefully arranged while just in front was a cedar arch about ten feet high swinging from the middle of which was a large and beautiful marriage bell made of smilax and white roses. Promptly on the hour, Mrs. Barna who presided at the organ, struck up the delightful strains from Lohengrin and the bridal party entered. First the ladies composing the church society of which the bride is a member headed by Miss Mary Helm, the President, filed from the pastor's room on the left of the pulpit and marched down the aisle where they formed two lines through which the bridal party proper passed. First came the ushers in full dress, Messrs. R. G. Phillips, Anthony Ament and Jas. M. Rihn, of Elizabethtown, and Theodore Hotopp, of Denver, Colorado, a cousin of the bride. Then came Mr. Cates and Miss Hotopp. The bride was dressed in a beautiful white satin, en trainee with a bunch of orange blossoms in her hair and carrying in her hand a bouquet of very handsome bride roses. The groom was attired in the conventional black dress suit. As an innovation upon the usual style of weddings here the bride and groom stood upon the pulpit directly under the marriage bell and faced the audience and during the ceremony Mrs Barna played low and soft strains upon the organ. Rev. J. D. Jordan, the pastor of the Baptist church officiated in his most happy style, the ceremony blending parts of the service of the Baptist and Episcopal churches.

(Continued on next page.)

The bride is the oldest child of Mr. C. Hotopp, the President of the Bank of Elizabethtown and one of Elizabethtown's foremost and most influential citizens. She is an extremely handsome lady and never looked lovelier than on this auspicious occasion. She is a gifted musician and possesses rare intellectual and literary attainments.

The groom is of the leading dry goods firm of G. M. Cresap & Co., and is a young man of exemplary character and is one of the town's most active and energetic young businessmen.

After the marriage Mr. and Mrs. Hotopp spread a delightful supper to the wedding party and a few of the most intimate friends at their home.

The young couple left Wednesday evening for New Orleans to spend their honeymoon.

(Note: This wedding took place 30 Jan 1894. Mr. and Mrs. Cates were the parents of Mrs. Alice C. Wade and Mr. Conrad Cates of Elizabethtown.)

SARAH BUSH

Sarah Bush, daughter and youngest child of pioneer Christopher Bush, was born 13 Dec 1788 in Hardin County. She married Daniel Johnston 11 Mar 1806. A few months later she received gifts from her brother, Isaac Bush and Thomas Lincoln upon their return from New Orleans.

Johnston became Hardin County jailer in 1814, in spite of the fact that not one of Sarah's brothers would sign his bond. Johnston was shiftless and improvident, running up debts at a local store which were paid by Samuel, Isaac and Christopher Bush, Jr. Under his account, the proprietor of the store wrote, "An empty vessel makes the loudest noise." Sarah refused to administer Johnston's estate when he died in 1816 or early 1817 as Mathew McCulley and Wm. Parcees were appointed. The three children of Sarah and John Daniel were Elizabeth, Matilda and John D. Jr.

From Samuel Haycraft, Sr., Sarah purchased the log cabin and small lot on Race Street where she had been living. On 2 Dec 1819 Sarah Johnston and Thomas Lincoln were married in the Patton House with her brother Christopher Bush, Jr. signing the marriage bond. The Rev. George L. Rogers, a Methodist minister, performed the rites. G.W.

QUERY

CREAGER CENETERY, HARDIN COUNTY, KY.

Need location of old Creager Farm in Hardin Co., Ky. Daniel A. Creager b. 6 Oct 1749 d. 28 July 1848 and his wife Anna Barbara Springer b. 6 Nov 1789 d. 25 Jun 1839 is buried beside him. Mrs. Clinton F. Stimpson, 3643 Kipling Road, Berkley, Mi. 48072

(Continued from page 36)

My father often told me that when "Wessyngton", the present house, was built the Negroes burned the bricks of which it is made and the timbers were sawed in a saw-pit on the place. He was born in 1815 and the house finished in 1818. His father would take him in front of him on his horse when he would go about the work.

My grandmother, although a very young girl when they were married--she was fifteen, I think--was a marvelous housekeeper, manager and the head of the family. (Not meaning just her immediate family but also the close connection.) "Aunt Polly" as she was called, was a model and held in respect and admiration.

My grandfather prospered and many acres and Negroes were added to his estate. They had overseers on the different places and one manager for the whole. There were, of course, no railroads at that time and the immense crops of wheat, corn, tobacco, hams, and other produce were sent by wagon trains to the Cumberland River and then taken on flat boats to the Mississippi to New Orleans and sold on the open market. Simms, the manager, would go down with the crops. I was told by an old cotton man in New Orleans, when I went there as a young woman, that "when the word would go out that Washington's crops were in, everything and everybody rushed to the sales, knowing the goods was the best." (To be continued)

PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE BY THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

TWO CENTURIES IN ELIZABETHTOWN AND HARDIN COUNTY 1776-1976
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Dr. Gerald McMurtry
910 W. Rudisell Blvd.
Ft. Wayne, Ind. 46807

Bits and Pieces *of Hardin County History* *Published by the Hardin County Historical Society*

Vol. IV No. 1 Robert Beimdick, Editor January, 1983

"A BRAVE YOUTH"

The following article is from HISTORY OF KENTUCKY by Lewis Collins, 1847.

"About the middle of September, 1782, a roving band of Indians made their appearance in Hardin county, and committed several depredations. Silas Hart, whose keen penetration and skill as an Indian fighter, had extorted from them the name of "Sharp-Eye", with other settlers, pursued them; and in the pursuit, Hart shot their chief, while several others of the party were also killed. Only two of the Indians made good their escape. These conveyed to the tribe the intelligence of the chieftain's death. Vengeance was denounced by them against "Sharp-Eye" and his family, for the death of the fallen chief, and speedily did the execution follow the threat! A short time thereafter, a band of Indians, led by a brother of the slain chieftain, secretly and silently made their way into the neighborhood of Elizabethtown, where they emerged from their hiding places, and commenced their outrages. The neighborhood was instantly aroused, and Hart, always ready followed in rapid pursuit for a whole day, but was unable with the other whites to overtake them. As soon as they had turned toward their homes, the Indians, who must have closely watched their movements, turned upon their trail, and followed them back to the settlements. Hart arrived at his home (five miles from Elizabethtown) about dark in the evening, and slept soundly through the night, for he had no apprehension of further Indian depredations. On the succeeding morning, just as the family were seating themselves to partake of their frugal meal, the band of Indians, who had been prowling round the house all night, suddenly appeared at the door, and the brother of the fallen chief shot Hart dead! The son of Hart, a brave youth only twelve years old, the instant he saw his father fall, grasped his rifle, and before the savage could enter the door, sent a ball through his heart--thus avenging, almost as quick as thought, a beloved parent's death. The Indians then rushed to the door in a body, but the first who entered the threshold, had the hunting knife of the gallant boy plunged to the hilt in his breast, and fell by the side of his leader. A contest so unequal, could not, however, be maintained. The youth, with his mother and sister, were overpowered and hurried off to the Wabash as captives. The sister, from the feebleness of her constitution, was unable to bear the fatigue of a forced march, and the Indians dispatched her after proceeding a few miles. The mother and son were intended for a more painful and revolting death.

(Continued on page 58)

SOCIETY'S OFFICERS

PRESIDENT-Mrs. T. D. Winstead
 1st VICE PRESIDENT-Mrs. Jesse Williams
 2nd VICE PRESIDENT-Mr. James Scudder
 SECRETARY-Mrs. Rena L. Parks
 TREASURER-Mrs. June Thornberry

FROM THE EDITOR

Help!!! Our family files are very ill. Their illness is caused by a lack of family material within their flaps. Please send us ancestor charts and family sheets on any or all lines you are researching with Kentucky connections. This will not only fatten the files but may be the source of a new contact who can tie up that loose end in Uncle Herman's line or tell you how Cousin Brunhilda got her name. This is also an excellent way of making sure a copy of your work is preserved.

If you have already sent us family material, thank you very much. If you haven't sent any yet, we are expectantly awaiting its imminent arrival.

Help!!! Help!!! We are also in need of material to be used in this publication. We can't publish a quarterly without material to publish.

If there is something you would like to see us run in the quarterly, let us know what it is and if there is any way we can include it we will be more than happy to oblige.

Thanks so much in advance for the tons of material all of you will send us for the files and the quarterly.

FAMILY CONNECTIONS

From Mrs. Harry B. Huntsman, 603 Columbia Highway, Greensburg, Ky. 42743 (All counties in Ky. Unless otherwise noted.) HATCHER-GREER-HAYNES-WARFIELD-KEITH: Bedford & Franklin Cos., Va., Hardin; SKILLMAN-SKINNER-LANDER: Loudoun Co, Va., Hampshire, Va./W. Va., Clark; MILLER: Penn., Berkeley, Va./W. Va., Hardin; JOLLY: Penn., Hardin; HOWARD-HERRON-HUSTON-BROWN-McCARTY/McCLARTY: Penn., Nelson; BLANDFORD: Nelson; LIGHTFOOT-SLAUGHTER: Orange, Culpeper Cos., Va., Mercer, Franklin, Nelson; NEWMAN-WIATT: Pr. William Co, Va., Hancock; McQUADY/McQUIDDY: Va., Franklin, Hancock; MONARCH: St. Mary's Co., Md., Washington, Daviess. All of the above families ultimately lived in Breckinridge County, Ky.

1882 PRICES

The account book of H. M. Showers, Merchant showed items purchased by Mr. Larue Cresap in September, 1882, were Miscellaneous Merchandise, \$33.35; 2 1/2 yards cloth, \$7.50; 3 pair boots, \$9.00; and 11 yards calico \$6.00.

COURT ORDER BOOK, HARDIN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, 1795

At a Court held for Hardin County on Tuesday the twenty-eighth day of July 1795 Present John Vertrees Bladin Ashby and Robert Mosley Gentlemen Justices

An Indenture of Bargain and sale from Charles Hickman to Catherine Detch for three hundred acres of Land was acknowledged by the said Charles and was ordered to be recorded...

An Inventory and apprasement of the balance of the estate of John Swank deceased was returned and ordered to be recorded...

A deed from Edward Rawlings and Rebeckah his wife to Andrew Fairley for thirty three acres of Land was acknowledged by the said Edward and Rebeckah she being privately Examined as the Law requires relinquishes her right of dower in the said three hundred acres of land...

A deed from John Paul and Salley his wife to Benjamin Johnson for one hundred and fifty acres of Land was acknowledged and ordered to be recorded...

A deed from John Paul and Salley his wife to Jabez Larue for fifty acres of Land was acknowledged and ordered to be recorded...

A deed from Samuel Miller to John Haywood for two hundred acres of Land was acknowledged and ordered to be Recorded...

John Haywoods Earmark is as follows a Crop in the right Ear and a slit in Each side of the left and the same was ordered to be Recorded...

Andrew Fairleys Earmark is as follows a Crop in the right Ear and a slit in the left and ordered to be recorded...

George Highboughs Ear mark is as follows an uper bit in the right Ear and an under bit in the left and was ordered to be recorded...

George Clouses Ear Mark is as follows two Crops two slits and two underbits and the same was ordered to be Recorded....

John Clouses Ear Mark is as follows and under bit in Each Ear and was ordered to be Recorded...

A deed from Stephen Rawlings to Andrew Fairley for nine and three quarters acres was acknowledged by the said Stephen and ordered to be Recorded...

A Bill of Sale of property from Isaac Hynes to Isaac Morrison was acknowledged and ordered to be recorded...

A Bond from Joseph Barnet to Bladin Ashby was proved by the oath of Isaac Morrison one of the subscribing witnesses thereto the same being before proved the oath of another witness thereto was ordered to be recorded...

Ordered that Daniel Linder be added to the viewers appointed to view a Road from the Court House to the big spring on Short Creek...

Ordered that Christopher Jackson Moses Springston and John Miller be added to the viewers appointed to view and lay off a Road from near the big spring on Short Creek to Hartford...

Three deeds from Joseph Barnet and Abigail his wife to John Paul for one thousand acres of Land Each was proved by the oaths of Robert Baird Robert Barnet and Benjamin Fowler subscribing witnesses thereto the said Abigail being privately Examined as the Law requires and the same was ordered to be recorded...

Two deeds from Joseph Barnet and Abigail his wife the one for one Thousand acres of Land the other for fifteen hundred acres to Harry Innes and Ann his wife Executri__ of Hugh Sheclos deceased was proved by the Oaths of Robert Baird Robert Barnet and Benjamin Fowler subscribing witnesses thereto and was ordered to be recorded the said Abigail being privately Examined as the Law requires relinquished her right of Dower...

A deed from Joseph Barnet and Abigail his wife to Richard and Harison Taylor for one thousand acres of Land was acknowledged by Robert Barnet attorney in fact for the said Joseph Barnet and the said Abigail being privately examined relinquished her right of dower and the same was ordered to be recorded...

A Power of Attorney from Mrs Elizabeth Dorsey to William Chambers and John Handley was produced in Court duly authenticated and ordered to be recorded...

A Plan or Platt of the Town of Vienna was produced in Court and ordered to be Recorded...

Present Robert Hodgens--Gent

On the Motion of Robert Mosley who together with John Paul his security entered into and acknowledged their bond in the penalty of one hundred pounds as the Law directs License is granted him for keeping a Tavern at his House in the Town of Hartford for one year next insuing this date and till the next Court after said Expiration...

The Court proceeded to rate the several Ordenaries in this County as follows

	E	S	P
For whiskey by the half pint	..	..	7½
For Lodging pr Night	..	..	3
For Supper or Breakfast	..	1	..
For Dinner	..	1	6
For Stablage and Hay pr Horse pr Night	..	1	..
For Corn or Oats by the Gallon	..	..	6
For one quart do	..	..	2
For Pastrage pr Horse 24 Hours	..	..	6

Samuel Haycraft Gent. Commissioner of Tax for this County produced the following account
Hardin County Dr to Samuel Haycraft To taking the list of Taxable property for the year 1795--Thirty nine days Satisfactory proof being made to the Court the act. was considered reasonable and was ordered to be certified...

John Paul produced an account for Examining Commissioners Books for the year 1795 For three days at Two Shillings pr day which was Judged reasonable by the Court and ordered to be Certified...

Ordered that Christopher Bush Daniel Linder Stephen Rawlings and Hananiah Lincoln after being duly sworn do view the most Convenient way for a Road from Jacob Vanmeters Mill to the Court House and make report thereof to the next Court...

Ordered that all the Tithebles on the Waters of Buffalo creek as low as Capt Vertrees and those on the waters of Freemans Creek as low as Capt Helmes do assist Jacob Rhoads in keeping the Road in repair that he is appointed overseer of...

Ordered that all the tithebles on the last fork as low as Samuel Haycrafts including Christopher Bushes plantation be added to Aron Rawlings to keep the Road in repair that he is appointed overseer of...

Reuben Kemps Ear Mark is as follows a Crop and an under bit in Each Ear and is ordered to be recorded...

A deed from Thomas Mason to Peter Watts for three hundred acres of Land was acknowledged by Samuel Haycraft attorney in fact for the said Thomas Mason and the same is ordered to be recorded...

Ordered that Benjamin Helm Gent be allowed seven dollars for one Record Book for the Land Office Record...

and that the sheriff pay said Helm said seven dollars if a surplus sufficient in his hand if not to be paid out of the next County Levy...

On the motion of Jacob Vanmeter Sen who together with Jacob Vanmeter Junior his security who entered into and acknowledged their bond in the penalty of one hundred pounds as the Law directs Licence is granted him for keeping a Tavern at his House in Severns valley for the term of one year next insuing this date and until the next Court After...

Ordered that Court be adjourned until Court in Course...

John Vertrees

WEDDING ATTIRE

An item written by Lucretia Richardson Barnes in an old copy of the Elizabethtown News discloses the wedding apparel of Margaret Vanmeter who married Samuel Haycraft, Sr. at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania before coming to Hardin County in 1779.

Margaret wore a dress of dotted swiss, white lace mitts and a skyscraper leghorn bonnet with all "mantels and kerchiefs, etc." Margaret proved to be the intrepid pioneer wife Samuel Haycraft needed after coming to the wilds of Kentucky. Among other exploits, she coolly shot and killed an Indian who was hiding in the spring at the foot of the hill below Haycraft's Fort.

G.W.

REMEMBER 1983 dues are now payable at \$5.00 per person. Send to Mrs. June Thornberry, 128 N. Main St., Elizabethtown, Ky. 42701

MT. ZION BAPTIST CHURCH MEMBERSHIP (continued)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 76. Parmelia Ann Sifers d.Apr. 1852 | 126. John Mays d.21 May 1846 |
| 77. Greenbery Lovelace | 127. Letticia Mays d.1856 |
| 78. James Irwin | 128. Matthew H. Moon |
| 79. Clarisa Marlow | 129. Washington Cofer |
| 80. Rachel Marlow (Moore) | 130. America Newman |
| 81. John Irwin | 131. James W. Miller |
| 82. George Bailey | 132. Nancy Cowherd |
| 83. Elisabeth Sifers | 133. Ezekiel Cowherd |
| 84. Fatama Rogers | 134. Mary Peters |
| 85. Zadok L. Rogers | 135. Martha Peck |
| 86. Eliza Irwin | 136. Melvina Scifres |
| 87. Andrew Tate | 137. Sarah Gray |
| 88. Margaret McMillen | 138. Melvina C. Stith |
| 89. Sanders Eliot | 139. Vincent Hawkins |
| 90. Margaret Eliot | 140. Barbary Hawkins |
| 91. Mary Howard | 141. Thomas Patton |
| 92. Jesse Horn | 142. Daniel Terry |
| 93. William Durum | 143. Martha Ann Howey d.17 Sep 1851 |
| 94. Thomas Holston | 144. Elizabeth Rogers |
| 95. Rebecca Borders | 145. Mary Eliza Price |
| 96. John B. Hibbs | 146. Nancy Lewis |
| 97. Martha Ann Woodring | 147. John M. Watts |
| 98. John M. Lee | 148. Eliza Harris |
| 99. Susan Miller | 149. Matthew M. Moon |
| 100. Elizabeth Horn d.Sep. 1857 | 150. Oly Aisles |
| 101. Lewis Nall | 151. Irena Moon |
| 102. Martha Wood | 152. Lawson T. Rogers |
| 103. Nancy Durum | 153. Susan J. Rogers d.23 Jan 1856 |
| 104. Lucy Cofer d.Oct. 1840 | 154. Letticia Lovelace |
| 105. Benjamin Viers | 155. Mary Cofer |
| 106. Liney Viers | 156. John Bently |
| 107. Patient Tate | 157. Susan Bently |
| 108. David Smith | 158. Bernetta Bently |
| 109. Mary Smith | 159. Mary Ann Bently |
| 110. Harriet Hailey | 160. Elizabeth Bently |
| 111. Mathias Cyfres d.1879 | 161. Nancy Durben |
| 112. Polina Cyfres d.May 1857 | 162. Thomas Davenport |
| 113. Mary Runner | 163. Lydia Rogers |
| 114. Mariah Jane Newman | 164. Elizabeth Bunnel |
| 115. Vinsent Hawkins | 165. Sarah Emily Chenault |
| 116. Barbara Hawkins | 166. James Miller |
| 117. Mahala Paterson d.30 Sep 1854 | 167. Lucretia Maffett |
| 118. Rachael Borton | 168. George Duree |
| 119. Louise Lyon | 169. Fountain Rogers |
| 120. Benjamin Bunnel | 170. Joseph Scifres |
| 121. Colman Chenault | 171. Mary Rogers |
| 122. Nancy Cofer d.18 Apr 1854 | (To be continued) |
| 123. Lavicy Langdon | |
| 124. Irene Moon | |
| 125. James M. Cowherd | |
| 125. Permelia Cowherd | |

MEMORIES AND RECOLLECTIONS...byLucy W. Helm (continued)

The farm hands were always well treated and supplied with comfortable quarters. The women only did weeding and light work in the fields and gardens. There was a loom house with four big looms and three or four spinning wheels.

After my parents were married, the property was still more enlarged until my father owned fifteen thousand acres in one body. The servants were beautifully trained. The house-keeper wore in the early mornings the cleanest and stiffest of cotton dresses. After her morning duties were attended to, she dressed as an English house-keeper in a full black silk dress with a white embroidered collar and gold loop earrings. She was a rather large woman with very light color and straight, raven black hair. She always had a bunch of keys at her belt.

We had two nurses--one for the baby and one for the older children. Other servants were my father's valet, my grandmother's coachman, dining room man, my mother's maid, Louisa, who I insisted on calling "Cousin Louisa" because the Negroes called her that. All the older women were "Aunt" and the men "Uncle". They were held and treated with great respect by us children. Of course, there were chamber-maids, a dining room maid, yard men and gardeners.

The beginning of day nurseries must have been on large places like ours. My mother has told me that on our place there was a very long building where the little children were taken and two or three older women took care of them while the mothers worked. But no mother with a young baby was expected to do any outside work until her baby was two years old. They knitted and sewed for the community, worked the looms and did the spinning. There was a trained tailor who cut the men's clothes, and a woman who cut the women's. Both cotton and wool were grown on the place, spun and woven or knitted into the necessary items. There was a blacksmith shop where horseshoes were made and other iron work done, a cooper's shop where wagon plows and other things were made. There were great granaries for the storing of wheat, corn and tobacco. The place was absolutely self-sustaining.

My father, naturally, took command when his father died; and as long as my grandmother lived she ran the house, gardens and all the women's activities. My mother looked after her children, ran the day nursery, visited and looked after the sick on the place. That was the atmosphere and the place when and where I was born.

Then came the explosion. I don't doubt the system had many faults, but no system is devoid of them. Neither my father nor grandfather ever sold a slave "down the river". To this day many of the descendants of our Negroes live on the place and always were and still are proud of being "Washington Negroes".

Leather was made from the hides of cattle and sheep; and all the shoes were made on the place for the Negroes. And, I remember during and just after the war, our shoes also were made and we were very proud of them. I especially remember one Christmas when my sister, Bessie, and I had new shoes and we carried a little rag in our pockets to wipe off any dust that got on them.

My mother told me of ravelling out her and my grandmothers's silk and wool dresses and of making patterns for the materials spun and woven by the Negro women. They were beautiful materials and for years there were pieces of them at "Wessyngton."

Materials for our underclothes were also made on the place; the dyes were made from cedar berries and other colored wild plants and things. (you must remember we were below the lines, and anything we got had to be brought in by blockade runners--ships running the blockade--and then smuggled in.) Our coffee was made from dried beans and sweet potatoes. I have watched my father make ink from red and black oak balls. His tobacco, he could only make pipe tobacco (having always before the war and afterwards smoked the most marvelous Cuban cigars) was the heavy black tobacco raised on the place, mixed with dried shumac leaves which we children loved to gather and put on the garret floor to dry and crush for him. I can see him now, as I, a little girl, stood by him in front of an open fire and watched him melt the lead to make bullets and pour it into the molds.

In thinking it over--everything we used was made on the place before, during, and for many years after the war. My father had a large mill on the place and the flour and meal were ground there. I well remember seeing the starch being made; the candle tallow melted and poured into molds. The lye was made in big hoppers behind the house, from ashes from the fire places. The soap was made from the waste fats with that good strong lye. I was always so interested and around where it was all done that, did necessity arise, I could direct the making even now. My husband used to say, "Robinson Crusoe had nothing on me."

There were several large apple and peach orchards on the place. After the war, there was a still, distillery, I suppose you would call it, When the brandy was made it was put in barrels and a United States gager would come to test it.

I remember the man so well. He was a very nice man and as always in the country, he would on his visit be put in the office--two outside brick rooms where men like that were put--and have his meals at the table. Poor fellow, after spending the morning over the brandy barrels testing it, he would be so queer from the fumes. He would apologize and say, "Mrs. Washington, you must excuse me but I have been inhaling." We children thought it very funny.

(To be continued)

1824 VOTERS LIST

(The following list is of voters in Elizabethtown, Levil Woods, Spencer and Meade precincts of Hardin County, Ky. Election held 2,3,4, August 1824 for election of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Congressman, State Senator and 2 State Representatives.) The original book is on file at the Brown Pusey Library, Elizabethtown, Ky.

Abberfield, Andrew K.	Bell, William P.	Brown, William
Abell, Lemuel	Best, Josiah E.	Brown, William M.
Able, Benjamin	Best, Samuel C.	Brown, Willis
Able, John	Bewley, Christopher	Brownfield, Wm.
Acres, John	Bewley, Isaac	Bruice, Charles
Alexander, John	Bewley, Joseph	Bruice, George
Alged, John	Bewley, Willis	Brumfield, James
Allan, Isaac C.	Biddlecome, Daniel	Brumfield, Richard
Allen, Jeremiah	Bird, Adam	Brumfield, Samuel
Allen, John	Bird, John	Brumfield, William
Allen, Obijah	Bishop, Richard	Bryan, Benedick
Allen, William	Blanford, Edward	Bryan, Ignatius
Allison, John	Blade, Jacob	Buckles, Abraham
Ament, Henry	Blancett, Josiah	Buckles Henry
Amos, Armistead	Bland, Daniel	Buckles, Jacob
Anderson, John	Bland, John	Buckles, James
Anderson, John A.	Blincoe, James	Buckner, Horace
Anderson, William	Bogue, Elihue	Bunch, Zackeriah
Andrews, James	Bogue, Jacob P.	Bunger, Fielding
Arnet, Enos	Bogue, John Sr.	Bunger, Jacob
Arnet, William	Bogue, John	Bunger, Philip
Arnold, George	Bolin, Thomas	Bunger, Thomas
Arnold, Jacob	Bonler?, Amos M.	Bunger, William
Arnold, John T.	Booker, Henry	Bunnell, William Jr.
Artman, Jacob	Booker, Jacob	Bunnell, William Sr.
Ash, Samuel	Boothe, James	Burba, Leamel
Ashbough, David	Bowman, Robert	Burba, Peter
Atwood, Jesse	Bradley, Elisha	Burba, Ralph
Bailey, Lewis	Bradley, Elijah	Burba, William
Bailey, Thomas	Bradley, James	Burch, Alexander
Ballard, Bently	Brady, Jonathan M.	Burch, Ben
Baird, Taylor	Brewer, Charles	Burch, Walter
Barker, James	Brewer, John	Burcham, Ben
Barley, Charles C.	Brewer, Mark	Burcham, David
Barren, John Jr.	Briscoe, Stephen	Burcham, Henry
Barren, John Sr.	Briscoe, Walter	Burkes, Samuel
Bartlett, Jacob	Briscoe, John H.	Burnet, Spotswood
Batt, Thomas	Brown, Benjamin	Burris, Job
Bayne, Thomas	Brown, Frederick	Bush, Christopher
Beal, Caleb	Brown, Edward	Bush, John
Bean, Dennis	Brown, Isaac	Bush, John Jr.
Belleh?, John	Brown, John C.	Buzan, Jacob
Bell, Jesse	Brown, Lewis	Buzan, Jesse
Bell, Robert	Brown, Thomas	(To be continued)

From Deed Book C, page 461-2, Hardin County, Ky.

Know all men by these presents that we, Samuel Patton and Elizabeth his wife, late Elizabeth Walls; Samuel Duree and Anna his wife, late Anna Walls; Christopher Miller and Mary his wife, late Mary Walls; and Samuel Walls; heirs and legatees of Major George Walls deceased, of Hardin County and State of Kentucky, have constituted and made and appointed our trusty and loving brother George Walls of Bourbon County and state aforesaid, our true and lawfull attorney for us and in our name, to sell and transfer by special warrantee deed or otherwise so that we are in no wise liable hereafter, all lands within the said state of Kentucky (except 400 acres lying in Woodford County which is in the name of Thomas Walls) which we may own by heirship or devise, through our late father George Walls and our late brother Thomas Walls, for the best price he can get for it so that it is not less than Four Thousand Dollars; but should our said attorney not be able to sell said lands for the above mentioned sum, we do further empower and authorise him to persue said land claims until he should carry them into grant and investigate the titles so that the disputes are all settled in and to said lands at his, the said George Walls, own proper cost and expense, for which trouble and expense we do agree and oblige ourselves to give to our said attorney two fifths of all such land as he may be able to secure.

But should our said attorney not think proper to persue or investigate said titles we do then and in that case empower and authorise him to appoint or employ one or more attorneys and to give them any share of said land he may think proper not exceeding two fifths, and said power or authority so given to revoke or disavow at pleasure.

Hereby empowering and authorising our said attorney to do and to act in our name, in testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands and affixed our seals this twentieth day of January in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eight.

Samuel Patton
Elizabeth Patton
Samuel Duree
Anna Duree

Christopher Miller
Mary Miller
Samuel Walls

QUERY

RODGERS, CRAIG, GRADY

Jackson Henry Rodgers m. Mildred Elizabeth Craig 9 Jan. 1845 in Adair Co., Ky. His parents were b. in Virginia; who were they? Was she the daughter of Joseph Craig and Susannah Grady of Adair Co., Ky. and Macon Co., Mo.? John Thomas, 379 Portlock Road, Honolulu, Hi. 96825

QUERIES

ARNOLD, EARHART, WILLIAMS, CARLISLE, LONG BROWN, HARGAN,
DAVIS, FALLON, DUNN, LAFOLLETTE, KASTER

John Arnold m. Mary Earhart 10 May 1794 in Washington Co., Md. They were in Hardin Co., Ky by 1805. Children: Polly m. Thomas Williams, 1817; George m. Mrs. Penelope Slack Carlisle, 1820; Jacob m. Mrs. Sarah Carlisle Long, 1820; Elizabeth m. Benjamin Brown, 1820; Katharine m. Benjamin Hargan, 1825; Lydia m. William Davis, 1825; Nancy m. George Fallon, 1825; Juliann m. William Dunn, 1827; Milly m. Jesse LaFollette, 1837; Susan m. Miles Kaster, 1839. Would like to exchange information with descendants of any of the above. Graham Egerton, 3418 Guilford Terr, Baltimore, Md. 21218

WANTED

Old post cards of Elizabethtown and Hardin County. Contact Reba M. Terry, 704 Woodland Dr., Elizabethtown, Ky. 42701

SLACK, CRADY

Would like to hear from any descendants of Louisa Slack b. 1842 m. 14 Aug. 1856 Robert Crady in Larue Co. They lived near Union Christian Church near the Larue-Hardin line. Mrs. Harry Skees, 110 E. Warfield, Elizabethtown, Ky. 42701 Phone: (502) 769-2652.

CATLETT, WALTERS, MILLER

Isaac Catlett b. 1801 Frederick Co., Va. came to Ky. as a boy with his half bro. Nathaniel Catlett, who is on the 1820 Hardin Co. Census. Isaac m. there 17 Mar. 1825 Mary Walters and in 1851 moved to Sydney, Ia. He returned to Ky. m2 Margaret (Walters) Miller 7 Feb. 1861 in Larue Co. They returned to Iowa where he d. 1879. Who were his parents? Who is the Isaac Catlett, executor of Walter Wyley's will Hardin Co., 1804? Who is I. Catlet living near Frankfort, Ky. in 1805? John Thomas, 379 Portlock Rd., Honolulu, Hi. 96825

THOMAS, NALL, WALTERS

Henry Wilson Thomas b. 1783 Maryland, m. (1) Mary Nall, 1810; (2) Grace (Walters) Rust Thomas 1845. In 1824 he joined his bro Thomas Thomas in Hardin Co., Ky., where Henry had many land deeds. He d. 6 Jul 1851 in Larue Co. Need proof he was son of Thomas Thomas of Prince George Co., Md. family, who d. 1798 in Washington Co., Ky. John Thomas, 379 Portlock Rd., Honolulu, Hi. 96825

(Continued from page 47)

Upon the arrival of the party at the Wabash towns, preparations were made for the sacrifice, but an influential squaw, in pity for the tender years, and in admiration of the heroism of the youth, interposed and saved his life. The mother was also saved from the stake, by the interposition of a chief, who desired to make her his wife. The mother and son were ultimately redeemed by traders, and returned to their desolate home. Mrs. Hart (who has often been heard to declare, that she would have preferred the stake to a union with the Indian chief) subsequently married a man named Countryman, and lived in Hardin to a very advanced age, having died but a few years since. Young Hart, now well stricken in years, is believed to be an inhabitant of the State of Missouri."

QUERY

SHACKLETT

Are you a Shacklett or related to the line? Would like to hear from you to cross check dates I have. Please give as many ancestors as you can. Will answer all letters.
Ann Shacklett Wiegner, 606 W. Jefferson, Memphis, Mo. 63555

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HARDIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
BITS & PIECES
128 NORTH MAIN STREET
ELIZABETHTOWN, KY. 42701



DR GERALD MC MURTRY
910 WEST RUDISELL BL
FORT WAYNE IN 46807

Bits and Pieces of Hardin County History

Published by the Hardin County Historical Society

Vol. IV No. 3

^A Robert Beimdick, Editor

October, 1983

R.F.D. #1 Box 278
Elizabethtown, Ky, 42701

JOSHUA--ANOTHER HAYCRAFT

by Daniel E. McClure

While local history buffs are familiar with the name Haycraft, associating it with Samuel Haycraft Sr., one of the pioneer settlers of Hardin County, and his son Samuel Haycraft Jr., the local historian and public figure, most people have no knowledge of Joshua Haycraft, the youngest of the three Haycraft pioneers.

According to Judge Julius Haycraft's brochure "The Haycraft Family in America," 1946, an English sailor, James Haycraft is presumed to have taken "French leave" in Virginia in 1740. At some time after that he married an unknown lady and from this union were born three sons, Samuel, James, and Joshua. A fourth child, a girl, died in infancy. Judge Haycraft mentions that there would "seem to be a reasonable assumption" that there was a relationship of some kind with General John Neville, as he raised the three boys in his home along with his son, Presley Neville.

Born around 1750, the son James, hereafter called James II, is believed to have been the first born son in the family. He married a Miss Arthur and was killed by Indians soon after coming to Kentucky in the early 1780's. James II had a son James III, who was born in 1780 in Virginia (most likely). Judge Haycraft states that he presumably was born in what later became Hardin County, Ky. but was then part of colonial Virginia. James III could possibly have been born in the Haycraft fort built in Severns Valley in 1780 but this is not probable. After the death of James II at the hands of Indians, his widow married a Mr. Heddy.

James III became a Baptist preacher and married Frances Van Meter, a daughter of Isaac Van Meter and a granddaughter of the venerable Jacob Van Meter. James III, his wife and children moved to Macoupin County, Illinois in the 1830's. He died there in 1848.

As Samuel Haycraft, Sr.'s life is well documented in Hardin County history, it will suffice to say that he was born 11 Sep 1752.

Joshua Haycraft, reported as being born in Virginia c. 1754, died in Grayson County, Ky. c. 1814. His Revolutionary War service was extensive. He is said to have been with Washington during most of the war and to have spent the bitter winter of 1777/78 with the American troops at Valley Forge. In VIRGINIANS IN THE REVOLUTION the name of Joshua Haycraft appears twice, once in the Seventh Continental Line and again in the Seventh, Eleventh, and Fifteenth (Regiments) of the same. In RECORDS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR by W.T.R. Saffell (1894) the name of Joshua Haycraft is listed as a private in the Company of Cpt. Charles Porterfield on 30 Nov 1778.

(Cont'd p. 92)

SOCIETY'S OFFICERS

PRESIDENT-Mrs. T. D. Winstead
 1st VICE PRESIDENT-Col. James R. Pritchard, Ret.
 2nd VICE PRESIDENT-Mr. James Scudder
 SECRETARY-Mrs. Regina Lancaster
 TREASURER-Mrs. June Thornberry

FROM THE EDITOR

As I hope you can tell, a new typewriter is being used for this quarterly. The old one died in the middle of this issue necessitating a retyping. Although the future issues may be easier to read, the typist is the same and still has not found a machine that can spell.

The Brown Pusey Library was recently given two family histories of considerable size. THE VERTREES FAMILY STORY by Mrs. Sheila Vertrees, Rt. 1, Box 173-C, Cornelius, Oregon 97113, is an updated version of her earlier book. She has included typed copies of documents, genealogies, Bible records, copies of clippings and pictures and family charts. This 2½" thick book is the culmination of ten years of work. ELI READ/REED DESCENDANTS by Gleason M. McCubbin, 209 Helmwood Dr., Elizabethtown, Ky. 42701, is the second book by the author. This hardbound 655 page volume contains family sheets, photo copied documents, memoirs and photos, plus biographies and a 30 page index. Both of these authors are to be commended for their efforts and thanked heartily for their contributions to genealogy and to our collection.

In honor of the 175th anniversary of the founding of St. Clare Catholic Church, Colesburg, Hardin County, Kentucky, Mr. Donald L. Waters, 414 Pear Orchard Est., Elizabethtown, Ky. 42701, has compiled a history of the church. This history is in the form of biographies of the 33 or so pastors. Mr. Waters has also included information from the Archdiocese of Louisville's archives. This 56 page soft bound book is a welcomed addition to our local Catholic history entitled THE HISTORY OF ST. CLARE CHURCH Colesburg, Ky. 1808-1983.

Please accept our fondest wishes for a wonderful and peaceful holiday season.

FAMILY CONNECTIONS

From Mrs. Ann Moore, RR#1, Box 196T, Bunnell, Fl. 32010.
 TAYLOR, WM. (MOLLIE BURTLE wife) Grayson Co. pre 1800-1850;
 BLAN(D)FORD, JOHN, Hardin Co.; HAYCRAFT, JOSHUA, Hardin Co.

REMEMBER your dues for 1984 are now payable. They are \$5.00 per member. Send them to Mrs. June Thornberry, 128 N. Main St., Elizabethtown, Ky. 42701

TIDBIT The Church of St. John the Baptist was built by Father Nerinckx about 1812. The first Catholic residents of the area were Charles Cissell, William Hayden, Barton Roby, William Norris, Samule Durbin, Silvester and John P. Riney, Henry Alvey and Elias Drury.

COURT ORDER BOOK, HARDIN COUNTY, KY. 1796

At a Court held for Hardin County on Tuesday the 22sd day of March 1796 Present Robert Hodgkin Bladin Ashby Stephen Rawlings and Isaac Dye Gent Justices

On the application of John Rowan in favour of James Speed it is ordered that the Clerk of this Court do issue his warrant to James Nourse Joseph Kirkpatrick and Richard Winchester appointed Commissioners commanding them or any two of them to attend the said James Speed to any special place called for in an entry of James Speed on Green River below the mouth of Linn Camp Creek to take on oath the depositions of such persons as may be brought forward by the parties to prove any special place called for in said entry agreeably to an act of assembly entitled an act to ascertain the boundaries of land and for other purposes

A deed from Edward Brownfield to Jeremiah Briscoe for four hundred acres of land was proven by the oath of Benjamin Helm Ben Wright and Charles Lee subscribing witnesses thereto and was ordered to be recorded

On the motion of Benjamin Wright who owns land on Barren run and is desirous of building a water grist mill thereon and prays that one acre of land may be condemned for the abutments of his mill dam It is ordered that the Clerk of this Court do issue the Commonwealths writ of Adquoddaninum(?) to the Sheriff of this county commanding him to summon twelve good and lawful men of his county to meet on the land petitioned for on the sixth day of April next to enquire agreeably to an act of assembly in that case made and provided and such inquisition so made shall return their hands and seals to the court and also to condemn a sufficient quantity of his own land for the aforesaid purpose

A deed from Robert Baird to Jesse Cravens was acknowledged and ordered to be recorded

Christopher Jackson appellant against William Sharp appelee
— an appeal from a Magistrates judgment on hearing the parties and evidences it is considered by the Court that the original judgment be reversed and judgment be granted the appellant against the appelee for one pound ten shillings debt and his costs in that behalf expended

A deed from Philip Philips to Thomas Williams was proved by the oath of Samuel Watkins and to lay for further proof

A deed from Richard Shackles to Henry Dowel was proved by the oaths of Benjamin Helm Bladin Ashby and John Paul subscribing witnesses thereto and was ordered to be recorded

A deed from Jacob Myers to Andrew Hynes for two Hundred acres of land was produced in court duly authenticated and was ordered to be recorded--same from the same to the same--the same from the same to the same--the same from the same to the same were ordered to be recorded

Elizabeth Vanmatre infant orphan of Abraham Vanmatre deceased (together with approbation of the Court) made choice of Bladen Ashby for her Guardian who together with Robert Hodgkin his security entered into and acknowledged their bond conditioned according to law for the safe keeping the said orphans estate

An Inventory and appraisment of the Estate of William Stuart deceased was returned and was ordered to be Recorded

On the Motion of Christopher Jackson and John Calhoun who made oath and together Jacob Rhoades and Robert Baird their securities entered into and acknowledged their bond in the penalty of seven hundred pounds as the law directs certificate is granted them for obtaining letters of administration on the Estate of John Crow deceased in due form

Ordered that Robert Mosley Acquilla Fields Stephen Cleaver and Abraham Hornback or any three of them being first sworn do appraise in current money the Estate of John Crow deceased and return a true and perfect inventory thereof to the Court

On the motion of Elizabeth Crow widow of John Crow deceased It is ordered that Robert Mosley Acquilla Fields Stephen Cleaver and Abraham Hornback be appointed to assign unto the said widow her right of Dower in the said deceased's personal Estate

An inventory and appraisement of the Estate of Samuel Winters decd was returned and was ordered to be recorded

A deed from Isreal Denton and Drusilla his wife to Nicholas Miller for one hundred acres of land was acknowledged and was ordered to be recorded

Ordered that Christopher Jackson pay unto John Powers and John Miller for one days attendance each as witnesses in the suit Jackson vs Sharp

On the motion of Matthew Walton by his agent It is ordered that the Clerk of this court do issue his Warrant to Benjamin Helm James Nourse John Paul and Joseph Arnold appointed commissioners agreeably to an act of assembly intituled an act to ascertain the boundaries of land and for other purposes commanding them or any two of them to attend the said Walton or agent to the Beginning or any special place called for in an entry of three thousand acres of land made in the name of Harry Lee 2 or 3 miles north west of the Long falls of Green River then and there to do such other thing or things as may be deemed necessary by the said recited act

On the motion of Jenkin Philips it is ordered that the Clerk of this Court do issue his Warrant to Isaac Larue John Thomas Robert Hodgkin William Brownfield and Thomas McIntire who are hereby appointed commissioners agreeably to an act of assembly entitled an act to ascertain the boundaries of land and for other purposes requiring them or any two of them to attend the said Jenkin Philips to the boundaries or any special place called for in an entry of one thousand acres made in the name of Reuben Treplet and assigned to said Philips on Green River at the mouth of Linn Camp Creek and there to do such other thing or things as they are authorised and required to do by the recited act

Abner King produced a nomination from Benjamin Gent Surveyor appointing him his Deputy It is ordered that John McIntire and John Paul examin into his capacity Reported duly qualified and thereupon took the oath of a surveyor

Ordered that Nicholas Miller be appointed overseer of the road in the room of Jacob Rhoades and that the same tithables that assisted him do assist the said Miller in Keeping said road in repair to the foot of the big hill and that said road be extended to the Rolling fork at the mouth of the beech fork to low water mark and that the same be made pasable to the water at the ford

Ordered that Francis Pairpoint be appointed overseer of said road from said hill to said river and that all the tithables on the waters of the Rolling fork as high as Mark Marshals do assist him in Clearing and Keeping said road in repair

A bill of sale from William Logdon to Joseph Kesinger was proved by the oath of John Paul and was ordered to be recorded

Ordered that John Karnahan be appointed overseer of the road in the room of John Deremiah and that the said tithables that assisted Deremiah do assist him in Clearing and Keeping said road in Repair

Ordered that Robert Mosley Jesse Cravens Matthias Shutts and Robert Baird or any three of them being first sworn do view the most convenient way for a road from Hartford to Green River at Rhoades's ferry and make report thereof to the next court

Ordered that Bladin Ashby John Paul Josiah Hart Thomas Brown and John Karnahan Sen do view the most convenient way for a road from the courthouse to the Rolling fork at Samuel Millers and make a report thereof to the next Court

Ordered that Court be adjourned till Court in course
Robert Hodgins

ELIZABETHTOWN CITY COUNCIL MINUTES 1806

Saturday March 8 1806

At a board of Trustees called and held on Saturday the 8th of March 1806 Present Benjamin Helm Robert Huston James Crutcher James Percifull & George Helm Gents Trustees of Elizabethtown

Ordered that Henry Crutcher be and he is hereby appointed clerk protempor of this board

Ordered that no handrails or posts in front of the Lotts of this Town shall not extend more than eight feet from the lotts in the streets

Agreeable to an order of this made on the 4th day of January to sell the unsold Lotts in this Town it is ordered that James Crutcher attend the said sales and make Samuel Haycraft give his note to the Trustees for \$16 in place of Garrard Bowling for the purchase of Lott No 34

Ordered that the board be adjourned untill the meeting in course
Attest Henry Crutcher clk PT Ben Helm chm

At a board of Trustees held at the House of Mr George Helm in ElizabethTown on Saturday the 20th day September 1806 Present Joseph Chalfin Robert Bleakley George Helm & James Crutcher Gents

Ordered that George Helm be and he is hereby appointed president to this board

Ordered that Joseph Chalfin be and he is hereby appointed surveyor to the streets of Elizabeth Town

Ordered that James Percifull must fill up the hole he made in making brick for the Courthouse and near the same by the first of October next and that the clerk serve him with a copy of this notice

A deed from the Trustees to John Farguson for Lott No 31 was acknowledged

Ordered that the board be adjourned
Attest Saml Stevenson Clk George Helm ch

FRANCIS TURNER and SARAH SAWYER

Francis Turner was born (probably c. 1785) in England according to the 1880 Shelby Co., Ill. U.S. Census mortality schedule for his daughter, Lavina Turner Calvert Wilson. Francis' English birth is also mentioned in a biography of Charles T. Howard (his grandson) found in the PORTRAIT AND BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD OF PORTLAND (Ore.) AND VICINITY.

It is possible that Francis' parents are the Joseph and Chloe Turner who were early residents of Hardin Co., Ky. If so, Francis' brothers may be Matthew, Durham and Joseph Turner who appear in the Hardin Co. marriage records about the same time Francis does.

Francis Turner married Sarah "Sally" Sawyer about January 10, 1805, in Hardin Co., Ky. Sarah was born April 22, 1786, in Worcester Co., Md. the daughter of Charles Wesley Sawyer and Ann Richardson Sawyer. The Sawyers moved from Maryland to Hardin Co., Ky. in 1795.

On January 8, 1805, Charles Sawyer wrote a certificate giving his consent for his daughter Sally Sawyer to marry Francis Turner. This certificate was attested to by Charles' son-in-law, Robert Sands. On January 10, 1805, Francis Turner and Robert Sands signed a note for fifty pounds from Christopher Greenup Governor of Kentucky. "The condition of the above obligation is such that if there should be no legal course to obstruct a marriage shortly intended to be solemnized between the above named Francis Turner and Sally Sawyer, then this obligation is to be void." A marriage license was taken out by Francis and Sally on January 10, 1805. The exact date of their marriage is not known, since the Hardin County records show there was no return of the license by the officiating minister.

Francis appears on the Hardin Co. tax rolls for 1806-1813. The 1806 tax list shows him paying taxes on 200 acres of land on Meeting Creek. This land does not appear for any other year and no deed or land transfer has been found for it. Francis appears on the 1810 U.S. Census of Hardin Co.

Francis died in Hardin Co. in the autumn of 1814. Sarah Turner was appointed executrix for her husband's estate October 10, 1814. His goods and chattles were appraised November 10, 1814 and the inventory recorded April 8, 1816. Francis' grave has not been found. Presumably it would be in the Moore Cemetery where the Sawyers and Richardsons are buried. It may be unmarked or the stone now obliterated by time.

On March 11, 1818, Sarah Turner received a Kentucky land warrant for 100 acres of land on Meeting Creek in Hardin Co. Apparently this was near her father's land at the confluence of Rough Creek and Meeting Creek since she appears (as a widow) next to him on the 1820 U.S. Census. The 1826 tax list of Hardin Co. shows Sarah Turner paying taxes on 100 acres on Meeting Creek. The Hardin Co. land records do not show when (probably soon after 1826) or to whom Sally sold this land.

In the fall of 1826 Sarah Sawyer Turner moved to Shelby Co., Ill. Included on this trip were Sarah, her three children, Cynthia, Charles and Ann Turner; Sarah's daughter, Lavina Turner Calvert and her husband Ralls Calvert and their child, Mahala Calvert; Sarah's mother, Ann Richardson Sawyer; Sarah's sister, Nancy Sawyer South, and her husband William South and their children Charles, John?, Wilson and James South. It is possible that some of William South's brothers and their families who also moved from Kentucky to Shelby Co. were in the traveling party.

There is disagreement in the HISTORY OF SHELBY AND MOULTRIE COUNTIES about the date of the move from Hardin Co., Ky. to Shelby Co., Ill. In some places it is given as 1825 and in others as 1826. The latter is probably correct since Ralls and Lavina Calvert's oldest child, Mahala, was born Jan. 1, 1826, in Hardin Co. and their next child, William, was born Mar. 8, 1827, in Shelby Co.

In the HISTORY OF SHELBY AND MOULTRIE COUNTIES, William Calvert describes the trip (based presumably on accounts he heard from his parents). "On their way across the State of Indiana they traveled three days through a complete wilderness without seeing a road or any other sign of civilization. The whole journey was slow and tedious."

After arriving in Shelby Co., the Turners and Calverts spent their first winter "in the cabin of Daniel Francisco, making a household of three families in one cabin 14 (feet) by 16 (feet)."

Sarah Turner was one of the founders of the Methodist Church in Shelby Co. After building a home for her family on land she purchased in 1826, she "immediately threw open her house for preaching. In 1826 a sermon was preached in her house by Joseph Foulks and closed with prayer by mother Turner." In 1827 the Methodists of Shelby Co. held a camp-meeting on Sally Turner's farm.

Miriam Herron in her book THE BEGINNINGS OF METHODISM IN SHELBYVILLE AND SURROUNDING AREAS records the following story about Sarah Turner. "One of the legends of Shelby Co. is concerned with Sally Turner's "jerks". The convulsive motions of head and body under stress of religious emotion--or the repression of emotion--were common manifestations found during early camp meetings. Those who enjoyed themselves shouting, singing, or weeping were less subject to "jerks" than those who refrained. The story is that Mother Turner refused to be a "Shouting Methodist" and held out with such strength that she got the jerks. The phenomenon made her famous in the neighborhood and skeptics sometimes came to church to witness it. Not until she too shouted could Sally break the "jerks".

On December 26, 1826, Sarah Turner purchased from the U.S. Government 160 acres of land in Sec. 33, Ridge Twp., Fayette (now Shelby) Co., Ill. Charles Turner, her son, purchased March 30, 1836 from the government 40 acres of land in the same section. On April 24, 1839, Sarah sold 40 acres of her land to her son-in-law Jeremiah Lee, the rest to her son Charles. On March 11, 1850, Jeremiah and Ann Turner Lee (who had moved to Missouri in 1839) sold their portion of Sarah's original land to Charles Turner.

Sarah lived with her son Charles. They appear together on the 1830, 1840, and 1850 census reports for Shelby Co., Ill. Sarah and Charles have not been found on the 1860 census report. Charles appears on the 1870 census of Shelby Co.

Ann Richardson Sawyer died in 1832; her daughter, Sarah Sawyer Turner, March 29, 1864; Sarah's son, Charles Turner, January 23, 1873. Their graves are next to each other in the Craig Cemetery near Shelbyville, Ill. Sarah, having sold her land, left no estate.

Charles Turner apparently never married. At his death his estate was to be divided between his three sisters, Lavina Wilson, Cynthia Howard, and Ann Lee. Ann died before the final settlement, so her portion went to her children, which included my grandmother, Isabelle Ann Lee. The Lee children sold their share of Charles Turner's estate to William Calvert in 1874.

(Article from James E. Lancaster Jr., 4219 White Birch Drive, Orchard Lake, MI 48033 via Mrs. Randall V. Frakes, 1574 Lodi Ave., San Mateo, CA 94401)

1824 VOTERS LIST (continued)

Mahony, Henry	Miller, Andrew	Neill, William	Phillips, Samuel
Malden, Isaac	Miller, Christopher	Newman, George	Phillips, William
Malone(?), Nathaniel L.	Miller, John	Newton, Ben	Pindle, Aaron
Marshall, John	Miller, John Esq.	Newton, Reuben Esq.	Pindle, Jacob
Martin, David	Miller, James	Nichels, Henry	Pollard, John
Martin, James	Miller, Lemuel	Nichols, James	Popham, Job
Martin, John	Miller, Nicholas	Noland, Greenberry	Posten, Temple
Martin, Jonathan	Miller, Philip	Norris, Enoch	Power, Francis
Martin, Robert	Miller, Robert	Noyes, Nehemiah	Price, Samuel
Martin, Samuel	Miller, Samuel	Noyes, Thompson	Price, Thomas
Martin, William	Miller, Thomas	Occurman, Jacob	Proctor, James
Maryad, James	Miller, William	Ousley, Udigate(?)	Proctor, Simon
Mason, James	Mitchell, Herod	Overall, Thomas	Purcell, Daniel
Matherly, Lemuel	Monin, Larken	Owen, Timothy	Purcell, James
Matthis, George	Monnin, Joseph	Owens, William	Purcell, Peter
Matthis, John	Montgomery, Stephen	Owesley, Thomas T.	Purcell, Roddy
Mattingly, Thomas	Moore, Alexander	Paggott, James	Purcell, Westly
May, Samuel	Moore, Asa	Pajet, John	Quiggins, John
McCally, Samuel	Moore, Benjamin	Parcels, William	Quigley, Lewis
McCandless, Jonathan	Moore, George E.	Parish, Thomas	Quinn, William
McCarty, John	Morris, George K.	Park, Arthur	Ranley, Ichabod
McCullum, James	Morris, John Esq.	Park, George	Radley, John
McDaniel, John	Morrison, Elem	Park, John	Ragsdale, Benj. R.
McDowell, James M.	Morrison, Isaac	Parker, David	Rain, William
McDowell, John	Morrison, James	Parker, John	Rathbone, Thomas W.
McEwn, John	Morrison, Jesse	Parker, Leonard B.	Rawlings, Stephen
McGovern, Edward	Morrison, Joel A.	Patterson, Andrew K.	Ray, John C.
McGuffin, Samuel	Morrison, John	Patterson, George	Razor, Jacob
McIntire, Aaron	Morrison, Thomas	Patterson, John	Razor, Peter
McIntire, Rawleigh	Mount, William	Patterson, William	Redman, George
McLure, William	Mudd, Walter	Patterson, William Sr.	Read, John
McMillen, Andrew	Munford, Elijah	Paul, Edmund	Read, William P.
McMillen, John	Murlin, Daniel	Paul, James	Read, Peter G.
McMillen, William	Murlin, George	Pawley, James	Ready, Isham
McMurtry, Joseph	Murvin, Anthony	Pawley, Walter	Reatherford, Wm.
McMurtry, Stephen	Murvin, Daniel	Peak, Patrick	Rhodes, James
McMurtry, William	Murvin, Patrick	Peak, William	Rhodes, Lewis
McNeill, Daniel	Myrich, Walter	Pearpoint, Charles	Richardson, Amos
McRoberts, David	Nafas, John	Pearpoint, Jere	Richardson, Isral
Melton, Charles	Nall, James	Pearman, Albert(?)	Richardson, John
Melton, Michael	Nall, James W.	Pearman, John	Richardson, Wm.
Merrifield, Alexander	Nall, John	Peck, Thomas	Richardson, Wm. J.
Merrifield, Thomas	Needen, John	Percefull, James	Rice, William
Meumier, Rene	Needham, Elias	Percefull, Samuel	Riddle, Benj. H.
Middleton, Elijah	Needham, Timothy	Percefull, William	Rider, John
Middleton, Elliott	Neff, George	Peters, Absolam	Ridgeway, Samuel S.
Middleton, Henry	Neff, William	Peyton, Charles	Riley, Henry
Middleton, Dr. James	Neill, Samuel	Peyton, Gabe	Riley, Joseph
Miles, George	Neill, Thomas	Phillips, Asahel	Riley, Lewis

Riley, Thomas P.	Slack, Randolph	Straughn, Burnet B.	Vanmatre, John
Ringo, Cornelius	Slate, James	Strickler, Jacob	Vanmatre, Joseph
Robey, Barton	Slaughter, Joseph C.	Sturgeon, James	Vanmatre, Thomas
Robey, Francis	Smith, Anselm	Sullavan, Price	Vanmatre, Washington
Roberts, Shadrach	Smith, Caleb	Swank, Jacob	Vanmatre, William
Roberts, William	Smith, David	Swank, John.	Vantreez, John
Rogers, Elias	Smallwood, Heze	Swan, Thomas	Vanvactor, Ben
Rogers, George L.	Smallwood, Heze	Tabb, Bailey L.	Vanvactor, Ben Sr.
Rogers, Jacob	(the Large)	Tabb, Edmund C.	Veirs, Elisha A.
Rogers, Jenkins	Smallwood, Samuel Jr.	Tarpley, William	Veirs, Levi
Rogers, John	Smallwood, Samuel L.	Sr. Tate, Jesse M.	Veirs, Nathan
Rogers, John Jr.	Smallwood, Thomas	Taylor, Samuel	Veirs, William
Rogers, Lewis	Smith, Isaac	Terry, Aaron	Vernon, Anthony
Rodgers, William	Smith, James	Thomas, Hardin	Vernon, Richard
Role, Jacob	Smith, Jonathan	Thomas, Henry	Vertrees, Amos
Role, Michel	Smith, John	Thomas, John	Vertrees, Jacob
Rosenbury, Jacob	Smith, John (aged 90)	Thomas, Joseph	Vertrees, John
Ross, Simon	Smith, Joseph	Thomas, Miles	Vertrees, Robert
Rudd, Thompson	Smith, Lemuel	Thomas, Owen,	Vertrees, Thomas
Rudley, Christopher	Smith, Noah	Thomas, Robert,	Viers, Lenon M.
Rue, Daniel	Smith, Robert	Thomas, Thomas	Vincent, Obediah
Rust, George Jr.	Smith, Wash	Thompson, George	Wadley, Jourden
Rutherford, Robert	Smith, William	Thompson, James Sr.	Wadley, William
Ryan, Joseph	Snellen, Enoch	Thompson, John M.	Waid, Solo
Ryand, Henry	Snider, Jacob Sr.	Thompson, Lewis	Walters, Andrew
Scifres, James	South, Thomas	Thornsberry, Benj.	Walters, Aquilla
Scifres, Mathias	South, William	Thorpe, George	Walters, James
Scifres, Mathias Jr.	Spencer, John	Thurman, George	Walters, John
Scott, Cosby	Spilman, Henry	Tinker, Hoten	Walters, William
Scott, James	Spink, Frances L.	Tinker, Ralph	Ward, John
Scott, William	Spriggs, David	Tobin, Ben	Warfield, Roderick
Shackleford, John	Spurrier, Richard	Tolbert, John	Warman(?), John
Shackleford, Thomas	Statler, Adam	Torrence, Albert	Washer, Robert
Sheckles, Thomas	Stader, Jacob	Traner(?), Eber	Wathen, Gabriel
Shelton, Henry	Stader, John	Triplet, Frederick	Wathen, John B.
Shelton, Heze	Stader, Peter	Triplet, Wm. B.	Wathen, Thomas J.
Shelton, John	Stader, William	Tucker, Nathan	Watkins, Samuel
Shepherd, Adkinson	Standiford, Aquilla	Tull, Nicholas	Watkins, William
Shepherd, Jonathan	Standaford, Ephraim	Tuely(?), Sampson	Watson, John
Seipes, Jacob	Standaford, Harvey	Turner, Charles	Wattlez(?), Alonzo
Seipes, Joseph	Standiford, Israel	Turner, John	Watts, George
Setzer, Isaac	Standiford, John W.	Twyman, Elijah	Watts, John
Setzer, Joth	Stark, James	Tyree, Thomas	Watts, John Jr.
Seward, John	Starkweather, Bill	Upton, Edward	Weller, Thomas
Shrewsbury, Drury	Stevenson, John A.	Utterback, Thompson	Wellington, Joel
Shuttens(?), Henry	Stith, John Jr.	Vandergraft, Samuel	Wellington, Thomas
Simons, John	Stockwell, Michael	Vanflett, James	Welsh, Anthony
Singleton, Allen	Stovall, Hezekiah	Vanmatre, Abisha	West, James
Singleton, Ben	Stovall, Heze Jr.	Vanmatre, Abraham	Wheeler, Jonas
Singleton, James	Stovall, James	Vanmatre, Daniel	Whetstone, John
Singleton, William	Stovall, Ralph	Vanmatre, Edward	Whetstone, Peter
Skees, James	Stovall, Thomas	Vanmatre, Hubbard	White, Archibald
Skees, John	Stovall, William	Vanmatre, Jacob Jr.	White, Bazel
Skeeters, Abram	Strader, Frances	Vanmatre, Jacob Sr.	(cont'd on page 94)

ANOTHER HAYCRAFT (Cont'd from p. 83)

This is in a list headed: Colonel (Daniel?) Morgan's Riflemen, who were incorporated and served with Capt. Porterfield's Company. This might indicate that Joshua Haycraft had previous service with Morgan's Riflemen, a rather famous unit.

Samuel Haycraft and his brother James came to Kentucky before the end of the Revolutionary War. They were here in the fall of 1779 or the spring of 1780. It is not known at what date Joshua arrived. He may have been in service until the war's end. He is said to have married Rebecca Kelly c. 1785 in Kentucky (then Virginia). She is recorded as dying in Grayson County, Ky. c. 1817. Her father's name is listed as William Kelly.

The Joshua Haycraft family chart shows six children born during the period 1784 through 1800. (1) Margaret born 1784 in Ky. (a question here, as the parental marriage date is shown as c. 1785), Margaret married 9 July 1805 Joshua Sanders in Hardin County. (2) John married Nancy White. (3) Susannah born 1790, married first Richard(?) Martin Hazelip, second, John Ashcraft. (4) James born 1793, married 20 Dec 1818 Mary Maiden in Grayson County. (5) Daniel Kelly Haycraft born 1797, married 19 Nov 1829 Elizabeth (Betsy) McClure. He was an attorney in Elizabethtown where he died 9 Feb 1877. (6) Rebecca born c. 1800, married William Weedman, died in Perry County, Indiana c. 1871.

The above John Ashcraft McClure, born 15 Oct 1792, was the first child of David McClure and Elizabeth Ashcraft, daughter of Jediah Ashcraft and Nancy Friend. David and Elizabeth were married in Nelson County, Ky., in February, 1792.

Some early census indexes for Kentucky show Joshua Haycraft in Nelson County in 1790, in Hardin County 1800, in Grayson County 1810. His name does not appear after that date. The 1850 Federal Census shows a Joshua Haycraft in Breckinridge County, aged 27. This could not be a son of the original Joshua as his death date is listed as 1814.

Joshua Haycraft's name appears on a record of taxes dated 14 Nov 1792. A census taken from tax lists for 1800 shows the names of Samuel, James and Joshua Haycraft in Hardin County. This James Haycraft must be James III who was born in 1780.

Joshua is said to have worked in the mill operated by his brother Samuel. This mill is recorded as being built in 1796/97 on Valley Creek in Elizabethtown. What his occupation was in Hardin County prior to his work in his brother's mill is unknown. Possibly he worked on some of the land owned by the Haycraft family in the Mill Creek section of Hardin County. He apparently did not apply for a Revolutionary War pension.

Two of the grandsons of Joshua, sons of Daniel Kelly Haycraft, were D. C. Haycraft, an attorney in Elizabethtown, and Major Joe Haycraft, a Confederate cavalryman with Major John Hunt Morgan.

Sources of information for this sketch were Ms. Nettis Watson, Filson Club, Louisville; "The Haycraft Family in America" 1946, by Judge Julius Haycraft; a family chart by Bernice (Mrs. Dean) Haycraft of Lewisville, Minnesota.

If anyone can add anything to the Joshua Haycraft story, please submit it either to the Editor or to Mr. McClure.

QUERY

JOCKELL

Did anyone ever hear who Henry Jockell's parents were. They came through the Port of New Orleans, La. in 1852-53 and died of Yellow Fever, leaving no trace of their names on anything. Henry Jockell lived in River View, Ky. from 1875 to 1921. Wilma C. Kraemer, 4636 Lemona Avenue, Sherman Oaks, CA.

GOODIN TWEDDELL/TWEEDELL, BUSH PHILLIPS, WRIGHT

All of the above families were in Hardin Co. in the 1800's. Would like to correspond with anyone with any of these names in their family lines. Ruth White, 256 Haffner Blvd., Canton, IL. 61520

MEN WHOM I REMEMBER

This act of moral courage was remembered by Samuel Haycraft, Jr. and was written a few months before his death in 1878.

"The occurrence took place in Russellville in February, 1862. For more than a year previous, special pains had been taken to "fire the Southern heart" in the county, so much so, that in September, 1861, only about half a dozen Union men were to be found in the town. Mr. B., then an old man and one of the staunchest of them, was threatened with assassination. About the time Gen. Buckner came in, Mr. B. was told by those who knew, that a certain man was getting up a company to arrest him. Whereupon, Mr. B. after consulting with his friends, left to seek safety within the Union lines.

In February, 1862, the Provost Marshall, whose soul, if he had any, would rattle in a mustard seed, issued an order appointing Judge George Edwards and two other citizens to make an inventory of the estate owned by Mr. B., with the view of confiscatin. The order also required Mrs. B., an old lady, with her son and two little orphan grandchildren to get out of the house within twenty-four hours. The order was shown to Judge Edwards by the Provost Marshall. Judge Edwards replied, "Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?"

After a positive refusal by the Judge to participate in such an outrage upon humanity, to say nothing of civil rights, the Provost Marshall threatened to compel him by force of arms, to which the Judge replied, "Send on your soldiers, and when they have executed your order to charge bayonets, you will learn how futile all your military power is to compel me to sacrifice self-respect by doing your dirty work." Finding the Judge would welcome death sooner than dishonor, he released him and procured another. The three thus procured proceeded to do the bidding of him who supposed the Government rested upon his shoulders. But when Gen. Floyd heard of the outrage, he revoked the order, saying, "no non-combatant's property should be confiscated in his command." (ed. G.W.)

REMEMBER--Your 1984 dues are now payable. They remain \$5.00 per member. Send them to Mrs. June Thornberry, 128 North Main St., Elizabethtown, Ky. 42701

(Cont'd from page 91) VOTER

Whitehead, Nathaniel	Williams, Samuel	Wilson, James Jr.	Woodring, John
Wilder, James	Williams, Thomas	Wilson, Jonathan	Woodring, William
Willhelm, Martin	(of James)	Wilson, Joseph	Woolridge, Daniel
Williams, A. (?)	Williams, Thomas	Winchester, Richard	Wright, Benjamin
Williams, Daniel	(Waggoner)	Winders, Benjamin	Wright, James
Williams, Elisha	Williams, Thomas B.	Wintersmith, H.G.	Wright, Laban
Williams, Jacob	Williams, Walter	Wise, Elisha	Wright, William
Williams, James	Williamson, Alex.	Wise, Gabe	Young, Bryan R.
Williams, James Jr.	Williamson, Robert	Wise, Henry	Yeaky, Henry
Williams, John	Willyard, George	Wise, Thomas H.	Young, Nathan
Williams, John M.	Willyard, Henry	Wolf, Peter	Young, William
Williams, Philip	Wilson, George	Wooden, William	Young, W.S.

This completes the 1824 Voters List for the Levil Woods, Spencer and Meade Precincts of Hardin County, Kentucky. The original list is on file in the Brown Pusey Library.

HARDIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
BITS & PIECES
128 NORTH MAIN STREET
ELIZABETHTOWN, KY. 42701



Dr. Gerald McMurtry
910 W. Rudisell Blvd.
Ft. Wayne, Ind. 46807

Bits and Pieces of Hardin County History Published by the Hardin County Historical Society

Vol. VIII No. 3

Robert Beimdick, Editor

Summer 1986

A STUDY IN HANDWRITING
LINCOLN-HAYCRAFT CORRESPONDENCE
BY R. GERALD McMURTRY

with obliging yours Ala. Coombe
Oct 25th 1877 -
Wm. Saml. Haycraft Esq

August 26th 1798 Recd. of Educ. showing
the Sheriff of Hardin County \$ 16. 10 the
full amount of an Execution. Phelps is
Executor of Jacob Vanmeter — which
money was to paid to me by an endorsement
on the execution —

Ben Helm

Here we set our hands & seals
this 28th day of April 1819

To witness (Seal)

Jack Thomas (Seal)

That Mr. Thomas may make in reference to
the matter within satisfactory to me and that I
sincerely commend both.

Yours very respectfully (M. D. Smith)

Examples of the handwritings of the four Clerks. From the collection of
the Helm-Haycraft papers now housed in the Louis A. Warren Lincoln
Library and Museum, Fort Wayne, Indiana. (Article on page 26)

A STUDY IN HANDWRITING
LINCOLN-HAYCRAFT CORRESPONDENCE
by R. GERALD McMURTRY

During the presidential election year of 1860, Abraham Lincoln wrote five letters to Samuel Haycraft Jr., the former Hardin County Circuit Court Clerk at Elizabethtown. In fact, Haycraft wrote Lincoln six letters and Lincoln replied five times.(1) Haycraft initiated the correspondence in May, 1860; however, his first letter to which Lincoln replied is not extant. The earliest letter extant from Haycraft to Lincoln is dated May 31, 1860. The last of the five letters Haycraft received from Lincoln is dated November 13, 1860.

Lincoln knew Haycraft by reputation and the newly elected sixteenth President undoubtedly had seen many of his father's legal papers in the handwriting of the early court clerks. Samuel Haycraft had served in the County and Circuit Court offices from 1809 until 1857. In the year of his retirement, he was elected to the Kentucky State Senate and held that position for four years. He was again elected Clerk of the Circuit Court in 1862 and retired in 1868 at the age of seventy-three.(2)

On May 28, 1860, Lincoln answered Haycraft's first letter. Among other subjects he wrote "I do not think I ever saw you, though I very well know who you are-so well that I recognized your handwriting, on opening your letter, before I saw the signature. My recollection is that Ben Helm was first Clerk, that you succeeded him, that Jack Thomas and William Farleigh graduated to the same office and that your handwritings were all very similar. Am I right?"

The Louis A. Warren Lincoln Library and Museum of Fort Wayne, Indiana, is especially rich in early original Hardin County and neighboring counties manuscripts dating back to 1780 and examples of the four clerk's handwritings are available for comparison.(3) There is a similiarity because they likely used quill pens, walnut hull ink and wrote with a flourish giving a kind of decorative appearance to capital letters and dates with the result that the average reader is sometimes confused with such elaborations.

My opinion is that the handwritings of the Court Clerks were similiar.(4)

Footnotes

(1) R. Gerald McMurry, BITS & PIECES, Vol. 2, No. 2, Spring, 1884; pages 13-18 to 22.

(2) Samuel Haycraft, A HISTORY OF ELIZABETHTOWN, KENTUCKY AND ITS SURROUNDINGS, Hardin County Historical Society, 1960, pages 1-2.

(3) LINCOLN LORE, Number 1587, May, 1970. Lincoln National Life Insurance Co., "The Helm-Haycraft Collection of Kentucky Manuscripts," pages 1-3.

(4) Samuel Haycraft, A HISTORY OF ELIZABETHTOWN...For information on Ben Helm see pages 109-110, Jack Thomas, pages 55-57, and William Farleigh, page 66.

DUES, DUES, DUES Dues for 1987 are now being accepted. Society membership is \$8.00 per member per year. Please remit the same to Mrs. June Thornberry, 128 N. Main St., Elizabethtown, KY 42701

HARDIN COUNTY

DRAWER 11

BIRTHPLACE CABIN

1870

